"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are colder, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,471. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2, red, $1.00⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

FOREIGN.—Prince Bismarck's feet were tapped by Dr. Freese of Hamburg. Unfavorable reports from Friedrichsruh have reached Berlin. American cotton may soon be shipped to China, according to The Pall Mall Gazette, to the injury of Indian cotton growers. The steamer Azamor was obliged to put back to Queenstown when 600 miles west of Fastnet. Gen. Saussier has decided to hold the trial of Major Count Esterhazy behind closed doors. The Earl of Wilton is dead in London. Fresh victories over the rebels in Morocco have been announced in Tangier. The British gunboats have reconnoitred two Dervish posts on the Nile.—Page 9.

Page 1

Commissioner of Patents Benjamin Butterworth is seriously ill at Thomasville, Ga. While recuperating there he overexerted himself, and suffered a relapse yesterday.

City officers were elected by the new city Council of Newport regardless of party. Mayor Boyle delivered his inaugural address, urging a better feeling between permanent and Summer residents.

An elevator in the five-story building 165 West Street fell four stories yesterday afternoon while two men were putting in a new wire cable. Alfred Cote, an experienced workman, who was in charge of the job, was mortally hurt, while his helper escaped uninjured.

According to The Manchester Guardian, England will refuse to recognize any special rights in China granted to any particular power. Her warships will winter at Port Arthur, if the Russians do, and she will insist on a naval station at Kiao-Chau the same as Germany. The Hamburg-American Line will run steamers to Chinese and Japanese ports.

A coupé in which were Mrs. Sidney Ashmore, her little granddaughter, Marian Ashmore, and her maid, Alice Brooke, was overturned on Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon, and the party was thrown to the sidewalk. Mrs. Ashmore's condition is said to be serious. The maid and John Pickett, the coachman, were hurt, but the little girl escaped uninjured.

Both houses of the Ohio Legislature were organized yesterday by the opponents of Senator Hanna. The combined vote for his candidates for President of the Senate and Speaker of the House was seventy, which lacks three of a majority on joint ballot. His supporters are hopeful of inducing the bolting Republicans to support him, while his opponents are confident of his defeat.

Page 2.

The Committee of Fifty-three met at the Windsor Hotel last night and completed its organization in readiness to fight the Platt machine. A large Committee of Ways and Means was appointed.

The steamer Corona, from Alaska, which has arrived at Port Townsend, brings $1,200,000 in gold from the Klondike, it is said. She had forty-five passengers, who say that Dawson will need supplies in the early Spring, although there is food for this Winter.

Page 3.

Thomas G. Shearman has submitted to the Monetary Commission a plan for settling the currency question by the establishment of branch banks on a large scale.

The consolidation of Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras into a sovereign republic is progressing steadily. A Constitutional Assembly will be convened in the Spring.

The returns to the State Board of Tax Commissioners show a large gain in the valuation of real and personal property over last year. There is a big increase in New York County and a decrease in Kings.

A counterfeit one-hundred-dollar silver certificate has been discovered which Treasury officials are scarcely able to detect. In view of the discovery the counterfeited issue is to be called in, and Secretary Gage advises business men not to accept $100 silver certificates.

Congressman Walker of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House is confident that the committee will report a bill embodying the features of the old Suffolk system by Feb. 1. Preparations are being made for the hearing to be given the Monetary Commission on Jan. 12.

Page 4.

The reported financial embarrassment of the Brighton Beach Racing Association is said by friends of President Engeman to be only temporary.

A judgment for about $400,000 was directed by the Appellate Division against Amzi L. Barber in a suit against him and others by Gen. W. W. Averill of the American Asphalt Pavement Company.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the judgment for $2,500 damages for false arrest obtained by Pitcher Mark Baldwin against Chris Von der Ahe, the St. Louis baseball magnate.

Israel Scher yesterday began suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for $30,000 for injuries and disfigurement which, he alleges, were caused by one of the company's cable cars. As a result of the accident, he says, his nose has swollen to five times its normal size.

Page 5.

The trial of Eli Shaw, who is accused of having murdered his mother and grandmother in Camden Oct. 12 last, was begun yesterday.

Mayor Van Wyck arrived at his office early, and had a busy day receiving his department heads and citizen callers. Banks of deposit were designated.

No motive was discovered for the suicide of Miss Elizabeth Potter at the Windsor Hotel. The body will be taken to Red Bank, N. J., for burial.

Henry Reich, one of the survivors of the fire in Jersey City, by which six persons were killed, charged that the police and firemen were drunk when they arrived.

The Board of Directors of the Horsemen's Protective Association made important changes in the by-laws and purposes of the association, to conform with the ideas of prominent racing men.

The City's Legislature met yesterday for the first time. The Council was addressed by President Guggenheimer, and both that body and the Board of Aldermen organized and received the Mayor's message.

Mrs. Martha Reubel of Brooklyn is suing her husband for divorce because he is a Christian, having represented himself to be an orthodox Jew before their marriage, and also, as she alleges, he is an ex-convict.

Samuel Keller, manager, and M. L. Bernard, President of the defunct E. S. Dean Company, surrendered themselves in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. A warrant had been issued for their arrest on the charge of conspiracy to defraud.

A little paper American flag, stuck in a frosted cake, came in contact with a candle while the stewards on board the liner St. Louis were celebrating New Year's. This incident gave rise to a report that English employes on the steamship burned an American flag.

President York of the Police Board told the precinct commanders from all sections of the city, assembled at Headquarters yesterday, that there would be no politics in the department in future, and that promotion will be for merit only. All the laws, he said, must be broadly construed and liberally enforced. The commission is at work on a scheme of reorganization.

The cotton mill operatives of New Bedford yesterday determined to make an effort to unite the mill hands throughout the North in resistance to the cut in wages ordered and about to be ordered in the cotton mill centres. A committee from New Bedford visited Fall River yesterday with this end in view, and letters will be sent to other points urging operatives to join in a strike.

Page 6.

The first Monday cotillion was held at Delmonico's last night, and was led by Eugene Southack.

John P. McCabe, a member of the Republican General Committee, will oppose Lemuel E. Quigg for the Presidency of that organization.

Col. and Mrs. Richard Henry Savage yesterday celebrated their silver wedding with a largely attended reception at the Hotel Gerard. Cablegrams of congratulation were received from several European cities.

The new Dock Commissioners met yesterday and discharged George S. Greene, who for over twenty-two years had been chief engineer of the department. John A. Bensel was appointed in his stead. The resignations of E. S. Atwood as Superintendent of Docks, and James P. Conway, who was private secretary to President O'Brien, were accepted.

Page 7.

Mayor Van Wyck distributed more offices among faithful Tammany men yesterday and named two Republicans on the Aqueduct Board.

Ex-Mayor Strong yesterday resumed business in his Worth Street office, which was besieged all day by business and political friends and associates who called to offer their congratulations.

The refusal of the Special Term of the Supreme Court to grant the application of Thomas Weiss for a temporary injunction in his suit to restrain Capt. Herlihy from stationing policemen in Weiss's restaurant, in Second Avenue, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division.

Mayor Van Wyck sent his first message to the Municipal Assembly yesterday. He gave a financial statement of the greater city, according to the reports of the several financial agents of the former divisions of the present New York, and drew attention to several points in them. He suggested that the present means of transportation be developed to their utmost capacity. He urged prompt action in regard to the water supply and school accommodations. Each official, he said, would be held strictly accountable for the thorough performance of the duties of his office.

Page 9.

Gen. Weyler has defied the Spanish Government to court-martial him. He claims immunity as a Senator. Spain is hurrying 5,000 more troops to Cuba. The United States was criticised yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies for abandoning the Monroe doctrine before German warships at Haiti.

Page 13.

Coroner Delap of Brooklyn ordered the arrest in court of a prisoner whom Judge Lemon had discharged on the ground of lack of evidence.

Page 14.

Sorosis held its first meeting of the new year at the Waldorf-Astoria, and began a new method of discussion.

Firemen had trouble with a blaze in a high building on Fourth Avenue yesterday, and a woman fainted in the hallway.

The Board of Education met and decided that the teachers' salary schedule must be settled by the new administration.

William Allen Butler was yesterday elected President, in succession to the late Charles Butler, by the Council of the University of the City of New York.

A gas explosion in the store of Paul Kalmus, in Division Street, slightly injured him, his wife, and his child. Mr. Kalmus was looking for a leak with a lighted candle.

M. L. Towns, attorney for the actor Ratcliffe, in arguing for a new trial yesterday, said he believed the Grand Jury indicted Ratcliffe without having summoned witnesses.

During the excitement caused by a fire in an adjoining building Meyer Dwicker fell from a fire escape on the third story. An awning broke his fall, and he escaped with a few bruises.

Christopher R. Robert, the millionaire builder, who killed himself on Sunday, was said to have been insane for several days before his suicide. His estate is estimated to be worth $30,000,000.

At the meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University yesterday the annual report was read and appointments approved. Prof. Ordronaux was made Emeritus Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

During a panic resulting from the explosion of a steam boiler in the basement of School 41 in Brooklyn, yesterday, three little girls were injured in the rush, one seriously. The damage was slight.

During a quarrel on Sunday, Sarah Keiner thrust her finger into her husband's mouth. He bit it and removed her diamond ring with his teeth, whereupon she had him arrested on the charge of larceny.

The Commercial Advertiser enjoined the Haynes Company, proprietors of the old Shipping and Commercial List, from using the title, "New York Commercial," but the paper came out yesterday without a name.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 6.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
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Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 6.

REFORM RULE IN NEWPORT.

City Officers Elected by the New Council Regardless of Party—The Mayor's Inaugural.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 3.—The keynote of reform was struck to-night when the newly inaugurated City Council met and elected officers for the ensuing year, cutting off the heads of every political office holder. Political wires were cast to the winds.

The principal officers elected were: Street Commissioner—William Hamilton; Chief of Police—Pardon S. Kaull; City Solicitor—J. Stacy Brown; Probate Judge—R. M. Franklin; Probate Clerk—H. E. Turner; Collector of Taxes—E. W. Higbee; City Auditor—T. E. Sherman; Inspector of Nuisances—W. S. Currin; City Physician—Dr. F. David; City Clerk—W. G. Stevens.

After eighteen ballots had been taken for President of the Board of Aldermen without an election it was postponed until the next regular meeting.

Mayor Boyle's inaugural address was delivered this morning. In the course of the address the Mayor said:

"Within the last year or two certain occurrences have happened which in my opinion, if continued, will tend to create bad feeling between the permanent and Summer residents—one case having already invoked judicial power. These differences can have none other than results detrimental to the present and future prosperity of Newport, and should be speedily adjusted to mutual satisfaction. I believe this can be very easily accomplished without the forfeiture of any of the rights and privileges so long enjoyed by the people of Newport, despite the apparent disposition in some quarters to question them. Our city is solely dependent on combined attractiveness and on the coming of those who have so largely contributed to its upbuilding and beautification, and any act or spirit which causes the depreciation of its capital, whether it be the mean and selfish defacement of the Cliffs or the narrow policy of opposition, blind to the city's best interests, should be condemned and discouraged. Our best and wisest policy is to cultivate the most pleasant and cordial relations with the Summer colony, and this, I repeat, we can pursue without the loss of the slightest right, and to our advantage."

A NEW JERSEY HOLD-UP.

Brief Triumph of a Would-Be Desperado in New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 3.—James Connors to-day went into the saloon of Dominick Sharkey, on Albany Street. He was a little intoxicated, but no particular notice was taken of him until he drew a pistol and shouted: "Down on your knees, every mother's son of you."

It did not take long for Sharkey and the others in the place to obey, but while Connors, with the pistol in his hand, was standing over them like a conqueror, Sharkey reached over the bar against which Connors was leaning, jerked the pistol out of Connors's hand, and struck Connors over the head with the butt of the weapon. Connors darted from the store and has not been caught.

ENGLAND'S STAND IN CHINA

She Will Refuse to Recognize Any Special Rights Granted to Any Particular Power.

PORTS MUST BE OPEN TO ALL

Her Warships Will Winter at Port Arthur if the Russian Do, and She Will Insist on a Naval Station at Kiao-Chau.

MANCHESTER, England, Jan. 3.—The Manchester Guardian to-day says:

"The Government has categorically stated that Great Britain will refuse to recognize any special rights granted at any Chinese port to any particular power. Any port opened to one power must be opened to all or open to none. If Russia has been granted the right to winter ships at Port Arthur, Great Britain will enforce her rights to the same privilege, and her ships will winter there whether China concedes or does not concede the right."

Continuing, The Manchester Guardian remarks:

"If Germany obtains a naval station at Kaio-Chou, Great Britain insists upon having a lease of ground for a naval station at the same port, and she will support every other power making the same claim.

"The contention of the Government is that the most favored nations clause in the British and all other treaties with China forbids any special concessions of the nature contemplated by Germany at Kaio-Chou, and prevents nations from acquiring special benefits in which the others have not a share.

"The Government has also declared that the same principle applies to such transactions as railway and mine monopolies. Taking the stand on the treaties, Great Britain refuses to acknowledge such concessions, and will insist upon similar railway and mine rights, and will use such force to secure or defend them as may be necessary.

"This declaration does not apply to cessions of territory to which the existing treaties do not refer; but, relative to this contingency, the dispatch of Great Britain to China observes that when it occurs graver questions will arise. The Government will then consider the manner in which British interests can best be safeguarded and the form which the compensation to Great Britain for the special advantages of other nations must take.

"It is reported that a similar declaration has been delivered to the Chinese and other Governments by Japan."

CHINESE TRICKED BY RUSSIA.

Made to Think that England Meant to Capture Port Arthur.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Russians tricked China into consenting to an occupation of Port Arthur by representing that the British fleet was coming to capture it. They also asked the Chinese to prohibit the English from landing. The latter refused, but any Englishman going ashore at Port Arthur is shadowed by the Russians."

The Powerful Reaches Hongkong.

HONGKONG, Jan. 3.—The British warship Powerful has arrived here.

The Powerful is a first-class cruiser of over 14,000 tons' displacement and 25,000 indicated horse power. She is heavily armed and is estimated to have a speed of about 22 knots. She carries a crew of 840 men.

RUSSO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

The Novosti Says It Would Maintain the Equilibrium in the East.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—The Novosti publishes an article strongly urging a Russo-Japanese alliance as the best means of guaranteeing their mutual interests and the maintenance of the political equilibrium.

It is understood this view is favored in Russian official circles, in which it is felt that a Russo-Japanese alliance would contribute to avert serious complications in the Far East.

Tsao-Chou Commandant's Fate.

PEKIN, Jan. 2—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Chinese authorities spent three hours at the German Legation to-day, discussing the recall of the Commandant of Tsao-Chou, Province of Shan-Tung, who is charged with having used threatening language to a German missionary, and finally consented to summon him to Pekin for examination, also promising that he should not return to Tsao-Chou.

Czar and Kaiser Send Greetings.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Congratulatory telegrams were exchanged yesterday, in warm terms, between the Czar and Emperor William.

GERMAN LINE TO THE EAST.

Hamburg-American Steamers to Run to China and Japan.

HAMBURG, Jan. 3.—In view of the prospect for business in the Far East, the Hamburg-American Line will establish a regular monthly service between this port and Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hiogo, commencing on Jan. 25.

MR. STEWART'S FOREBODINGS.

The Nevada Senator's Takes a Unique View of the Chinese Question.

DENVER, Jan. 3.—Senator Stewart of Nevada was in Denver to-day for a few hours, having broken his journey to Washington.

"The Rothschilds syndicate," said he, "is about to divide China among the gold-standard nations of Europe. All the nations of Asia are to be reduced to financial slavery. The next movement will be to divide South America.

"What will then become of the free institutions of our own country? What then can intervene to support the Monroe doctrine?

"The money syndicate which began its work with the downfall of Napoleon proposes to reduce the world to slavery."

EMPLOYES SHARE $30,000.

Louisville Flour Millers Divide Profits with Their Help for 1897.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 3.—Ballard & Ballard, flour millers, have divided among their employes $30,000, being the employes' share of the profits of the milling company during the year 1897.

The mill has for several years been operated on the profit-sharing basis, and with decidedly profitable results, both to the owners and the employes. It is one of the largest in the South.

BANK OPENED WITH PRAYER.

MOREHEAD, Ky., Jan. 3.—Rowan County's first bank, the Bank of Morehead, was opened to-day in an unusual but impressive manner. A large crowd assembled. Dr. L. P. Y. Williams called the meeting to order. The Rev. L. E. Mann read psalms, after which he invoked the blessing of God to rest upon the institution. Appropriate addresses were made by James E. Clarke, J. G. White, W. A. Young, J. W. Riley, Z. T. Young, T. B. Tippet, and others.

There was a rush to deposit, and deposits amounting to $40,000 were received the first day.

MRS. SIDNEY ASHMORE HURT.

Coupe in Which She Was Driving with Her Little Granddaughter and Maid Overturned.

A coupé in which were Mrs. Sidney Ashmore, sixty-two years of age, who is well known in society and charitable circles; her little granddaughter, Marian Ashmore, four years of age, and Alice Brooke, her maid, was overturned at Fifty-second Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon, and the whole party, with John Pickett, the coachman, was thrown to the sidewalk. Mrs. Ashmore was seriously injured, and is said to be in a dangerous condition from heart trouble, to which she is subject, and which was increased by the shock; the maid was bruised, and the coachman knocked unconscious, but the little girl escaped unhurt.

After luncheon Mrs. Ashmore ordered a coupé from the Brevoort Stables, at Eleventh Street and Fifth Avenue, and started up town for the purpose of returning a number of calls. At the Forty-second Street crossing of Fifth Avenue the horse took fright at a steam roller and plunged forward, pulling Pickett to his feet. He was unable to control the animal, which dashed madly up the avenue. The little girl began to cry, but with wonderful nerve Mrs. Ashmore let down the window on one side and ordered the maid to lower the other.

The maid averred last night that two or three policemen witnessed their peril, but made no attempt to stop the runaway. "I screamed for help to one of them," she said, "but he did not appear to take any notice of my appeal."

Several pedestrians made futile efforts to intercept the horse, until Fifty-second Street was reached. Here a man grabbed at the bridle. He missed it and the animal, swerving, dashed the carriage against the curbstone and it turned over, throwing Mrs. Ashmore face downward onto the sidewalk, with her little granddaughter on top of her. The maid pitched on her side, bruising her arm severely. The coachman, who struck on his head, was picked up unconscious, but speedily recovered.

Mrs. Ashmore was assisted to the Langham Hotel by Policeman Peters of the East Fifty-first Street Station, and attended to by Dr. Dade of 63 East Fifty-sixth Street, and later at her home in Washington Square by Dr. J. H. P. Hodgson of 29 Washington Square, who found several scalp wounds.

Pickett was taken to his home at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway.

Mrs. Sidney Ashmore is the wife of Sidney Ashmore, at one time a prominent insurance broker. She was a Miss Phelps, and is a surviving sister of Mrs. Routh, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. McVickar, and Mrs. Valentine Mott, all of whom were prominent in New York social life of their day.

Two years ago both Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore narrowly escaped being burned to death in a fire at the Peabody apartment house, Washington Square, where they were then and are still living. Mrs. Ashmore was ill with pneumonia at the time, and both she and her friend, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, who was visiting her, had to be carried out by the firemen. Mr. Ashmore escaped by way of the roof.

Their grandchild, Marian Ashmore, is the daughter of Mrs. Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Mrs. Ashmore's youngest daughter, whose engagement and coming wedding to William Scharl of East Orange, N. J., was announced on Sunday. Mrs. Grenfell was born Isabel Ashmore, and married first her cousin, Charles Ashmore of London, and after his death, three years ago, Mr. Grenfell, also of London, who is reported to have been killed by the Matabeles in South Africa.

Mrs. Ashmore's other children are Prof. Sidney Ashmore of Union College, who married Miss Vail of Troy, N. Y., Miss Dora Ashmore, Mrs. Hicks of London, formerly Miss Alice Ashmore, and Mr. Henry B. Ashmore, who married his cousin, Miss Ashmore of London.

ELEVATOR FELL FOUR FLOORS.

One of Two Workmen on It Was Mortally Injured, While the Other Was Unhurt.

Two men fell four stories with an elevator yesterday in the five-story building, 165 West Street. One man escaped unhurt. The other was so badly injured that the surgeons in the Hudson Street Hospital say he cannot recover.

The men were employed by Seeley & Co. of 116 Wooster Street to reeve a new wire cable for the elevator, which is operated by hand. Alfred Cote, forty-five years old, of 137 Linwood Street, Brooklyn, was in charge of the work. His helper, who was unhurt in the accident, was so frightened that as soon as he was able to get out of the building he ran away. Seeley & Co. do not know his name.

The job was a tedious one, and the men worked on it several hours. First they hoisted the car to the top story and made it fast to the drum over head. The shaft has a hatch cover at each floor, but the workmen did not close any but the one on the first floor.

It was after 4 o'clock when the new cables were fast. Cote, who is an experienced man, was standing on the iron crossbeam on top of the car, and his helper was on the car platform. Suddenly the heavy car, released by Cote, shot downward. On the way down the helper seized the crossbeam and raised his weight from the car bottom.

With a rattling noise which startled all the tenants in the building the car descended until it was stopped at the first floor by the heavy hatchway cover. Cote landed in a heap on his head, fracturing the base of his skull, and tearing off one of his ears. The helper's grip on the iron bars loosed, but his fall was light, and he was not even stunned.

THE GLASS FACTORIES START.

Demands Unusually Good and Prospects Are Bright.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 3.—The flint-glass factories throughout the country started up to-day after the usual holiday period. The start this year was made rather earlier than usual, and in this respect the glass industry is in line with the iron and steel business.

The market for tableware is in such condition that the factories will have to be kept running steadily for some time to supply the demand, and the prospects are that the market will grow still better.

AN INDIAN WEDDING.

Picturesque Ceremony in a Penobscot Village in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 3.—There was a "swell" wedding in the Penobscot Indian village here to-day, followed by a reception this evening. The contracting parties were John T. Ranco, a young guide, and Miss Josephine Newell, niece of the famous moose hunter, Joe Francis.

The bride, one of the handsomest maidens of the tribe, wore a light-blue satin gown. She was attended by Miss Cornelia T. Crosby (Fly Rod) as bridesmaid. The best man was Lewis Sockalexis, the famous ball player and member of the Cleveland club.

The reception was exclusively for Indians, and many wore picturesque costumes.

Chicago Lad Dying of Alcoholism.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—About five ounces of whisky have placed Eric Barnell, five years old, at death's door in St. Luke's Hospital, and caused Monroe Pointer to be locked up in the Twenty-second Street Police Station. According to the story related by the mother of the boy, Pointer got him drunk in order to enjoy the antics of the little fellow. Pointer, it is said, was intoxicated when he gave the child the whisky.

Mr. Eckels a Bank President.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency, began his duties to-day as President of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

A CANADIAN CATASTROPHE

At Least 30 Persons Killed by the Falling of a Floor in a London Hall.

A LARGE NUMBER INJURED

One Hundred and Fifty People Fall in a Heap, and a Safe and Steam Coil Tumble Upon Them.

LONDON, Ontario, Jan. 3.—One of the hottest and most stubbornly contested municipal elections ever known in this city culminated to-night in a tragedy that has put the city in mourning.

At the close of the polls the crowd, as is usual, gathered in the City Hall, where it has been the custom for years past for the successful candidate to address the electors. The meeting had been conducted in the usual manner, and was about to be closed, when the floor in the northeast corner of the hall gave way and the people situated in that section were precipitated to the floor below.

An alarm of fire was sounded, and the brigade soon reported and began the work of removing the débris and taking from the ruins the bodies of the dead and injured. The dead already number thirty, and several of the injured are likely to die.

At midnight twenty bodies had been taken from the wrecked building and identified.

The Dead.

The list of identified dead follows:

BARRIDGE, JOHN.
BECKET, C.
BORLAND, J. W.
BRUCE, OSWALD.
BURKE, L. W.
CARROTHERS, N.
HARRIS, —.
HEAMAN, F.
HILBURN, —.
JACQUES, B.
LEIGH, R.
LUXTON, E.
NASH, BEN.
McLEAN, JAMES.
PHILLIPS, A.
ROBINSON, FRANK.
SMITH, JOHN.
TALBOT, —.
TURNER, JOHN.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN.

The Injured.

Among the injured are:

CORROTHERS, Alderman; bruised.
FLEMING, —; both arms broken.
GRAY, WILLIAM; leg broken.
JONES, WILLIAM, Water Commissioner-elect; badly bruised.
WILSON, Dr.; the Mayor-elect; leg broken.

How many were injured will never be known, as those who suffered slightly at once went to their own homes or were taken care of by their friends. Those who were more seriously injured were carried to neighboring drug stores, whence they were taken to the hospital or to their homes, after their injuries had been attended to. The dead were taken to the committee rooms of Alderman Parnell, the defeated candidate for Mayor, across the street.

The building was crowded to the very doors when the floor gave way, probably 2,000 people being jammed in its narrow space. Just before the catastrophe there was a lull in the proceedings, and the audience called for several of the newly-elected Aldermen at once, and there was some delay in securing a speaker. Alderman Carruthers joined the Mayor in an effort to secure quiet.

In response to numerous calls, R. M. Toothe was pushed forward to the platform on which the speakers stood. As he reached it there was an ominous crackling, and the raised platform on which the Mayor and newly elected Aldermen were seated seemed to pitch forward to the floor.

A Fall of Twenty Feet.

There was a sagging of timbers, and the next moment fully 150 people were hurled twenty feet to the floor below. A beam running twenty feet along the centre of the hall had given way, and the crowded mass standing above that section of the floor was thrown in a heap to the bottom. A large safe stood in one corner of the hall, and a huge steam coil, weighing half a ton, came crashing down on the heads of the victims.

Following the crash there was a wild rush for the doors. At the south door, where the majority of the crowd had entered, there was a terrible panic. Those in front were thrown down by those behind, who came shrieking and fighting for the door and safety. Only one-half of the rear door was open, and in the mad rush no one thought to open the door in its entirety, and 500 people struggled through the narrow space.

From under the massed weight of the broken beams came many cries for help. The windows on the ground floor were broken in and through them the dead and injured were taken out.

The building was an old one, having been erected in the early fifties. Recently additional stories were placed on the old walls.

BIG ILLINOIS LAND CLAIM.

Eastern Heirs Bring Suit for $2,000,000 Worth of Farms.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 3.—Suit has been commenced by Edwin H. Harrison and other Eastern claimants to recover possession of thousands of acres of farm lands in Adams, Hancock, Warren, Knox, Henderson, Mercer, Peoria, and other counties, claiming through Richard Smith, who lived in Raleigh, N. C., fifty years ago.

Smith died in 1852, leaving a will by which his estate went to his wife, Penelope Smith, and a daughter, Mary A. Smith, and after their death a vast amount of property in the Illinois military tract reverted to the daughter's children, if any, or to Smith's natural heirs. Smith's wife died long ago, and his daughter died later in a Philadelphia insane asylum.

Now the natural heirs have combined to dispossess over 100 present occupants of large farms, on the ground that the latter's title is but the life estate of Mrs. Penelope Smith and the daughter. The property is now worth $2,000,000.

DEAD IN A BURNING SHANTY.

Suspicion Attaches to the Death of David Hubbard, a Negro, in Jersey.

TRENTON, Jan. 3.—David Hubbard, colored, a farm hand employed by Capt. Van Kirk, near Lawrenceville, was found dead in his burning cabin this morning. The circumstances lead to the belief that he was murdered.

Although Coroner Disbrow is of the opinion that Hubbard was cleaning his gun and that it went off, injuring him and overturning or shattering the lamp, thus causing the fire, the farm hands tell another story.

Some time ago Capt Van Kirk was taken ill, and the doctors pronounced his trouble due to gradual arsenical poisoning. Hubbard then informed, it is said, Capt. Van Kirk that a negro cook had been putting arsenic in the coffee. Her reason for this, according to Hubbard, was that in a fit of passion one day not long before, the Captain had kicked a young man then a farm hand. Hubbard claimed this young man was a lover of the cook's. When the Captain recovered he refused to prosecute, and contented himself with shipping the couple to Virginia, whence they came.

Now the farm hands claim that the young man who was kicked was seen in Lawrenceville last week. The authorities do not take much stock in the latter part of the story, although the poisoning part was known when it occurred.

The Finest Piano Ever Made

On exhibition at KRELL'S, 174 Fifth Av., (22d St.)—Adv.

BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH ILL.

While Seeking Recuperation at Thomasville He Overexerts Himself and Suffers a Relapse.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Jan. 3.—Commissioner of Patents Benjamin Butterworth is seriously ill at the Pineywoods Hotel in this city.

He arrived here several days ago in order to recuperate from the effects of an attack of pneumonia, and up to to-day had been steadily improving. This morning, however, he was seized with uraemic convulsions from a kidney complaint, and the physicians say his condition is very grave.

His daughter, Mrs. Howe, is here nursing him. He had attended all the social functions given within the last few weeks, and it is believed that his indiscretion in this direction served to bring about a relapse.

FRANCE GETS A JUDGMENT.

Recovers for Goods Burned in the World's Fair at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Judge Grosscup this afternoon in the Federal Court ordered a judgment entered in favor of the French Republic and the French exhibitors, who lost property by the fire at the Manufactures Building, Jan. 8, 1894, at the World's Fair.

The court two months ago held that the Columbian Exposition Company, the local corporation conducting the fair, was liable for the damage. He withheld the entry of judgment until the amount of insurance paid the individual exhibitors could be ascertained, stating that when this was known a judgment for the balance would be directed.

The judgment is for $57,760, the full amount claimed.

THE NEW WIRE TRUST.

Illinois to Receive an Incorporation Fee of $87,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—The News says that barring some unforeseen incident there will be filed with the Secretary of State this week articles of incorporation of the largest capitalized stock company in the West. The new company will be the American Steel and Wire Company, with principal offices located at Chicago. The capital stock will be $90,000,000–$30,000,000 of which will be preferred stock, entitled to receive each year, out of any surplus of profits, a dividend of 7 per cent., and the remaining $57,000,000 will be common stock. The incorporators will be John W. Gates, Isaac L. Ellwood, and Elbert H. Gary.

The fee for licensing the incorporation of the company will be over $87,000, and will be the largest single incorporation fee ever received by any State.

DIED IN HIS CARRIAGE.

Mr. Austin of Mount Holly Expires on the Way Home from Church.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 3.—Japhet B. Austin, an old and well-known resident of Pemberton, died suddenly last night while riding home from church, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Austin, who was seventy-three years of age, was apparently in his usual health when he attended service in the Methodist Church. On the way home his wife drove the horse.

After conversing with her husband for some time, Mrs Austin was surprised that he did not answer several of her questions. She at first supposed that he had fallen asleep and shook him. She then discovered that he was dead. Mrs Austin drove to the nearest house with the body of her husband sitting beside her and called for assistance. A doctor who was summoned said that Mr. Austin probably had died of heart disease.

SOCIETY DANCE IN NEWPORT.

Mrs. Admiral Luce Receives the Guests at the Casino.

NEWPORT, Jan. 4.—The second of the series of subscription dances given by the "Hill" Colony, and the Army and Navy contingent took place in the pretty rooms of the Casino Club last evening, and proved as enjoyable as did the previous one. The cotillion was led by William R. Hunter and Miss Hayden, and for the various figures very pretty favors were used, some of which were May poles, pretty ribbons, and various driving favors made by the ladies.

Dancing was enjoyed from 9 o'clock until about 2 o'clock this morning, the Training Station Orchestra furnishing the music.

About midnight Price Jones served a collation. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, the Misses Hunter, and Mrs. W. McCarty Little. The guests were received by Mrs. Luce, wife of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce.

A CHICAGO OFFICER'S DEATH.

Believed to Have Been Caused by Two Highwaymen, Who Escaped.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Policeman William O'Meara died at the Mercy Hospital last night as the result of a fracture of the skull. O'Meara was found Saturday night bleeding and senseless on the pavement, his head lying against the curbstone, at Halstead and Twenty-ninth Streets. Two men were standing over his body. One of them said they saw the patrolman fall from an electric car. Policeman Wacholz, who found the two men standing over his fallen comrade, took their names and addresses. When an effort was made to find them they could not be found, although detectives searched for them all day.

To strengthen the suspicions of the police that O'Meara was assaulted by robbers, a report came to the Deering Street Police Station that a pedestrian was held up by two men in Twenty-ninth Street about 100 feet west of Halstead Street a few minutes before O'Meara was found. The descriptions of the alleged highwayman, Patrolman Wacholz says, agree with those of the two men he saw by O'Meara's side.

Called to an Illinois University.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 3.—The Rev. Dr. Edgar M. Smith, President of the Vermont Methodist Seminary in this city, has been elected to the Presidency of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. Dr. Smith's answer has not been given, but it is believed he will accept. Dr. Smith is a graduate of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and received the degree of D. D. from that institution.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm appears to be developing in Manitoba. A ridge of high pressure extends from Ontario to Florida, thence to Texas, and thence northwestward to the Pacific coast. Light snow has occurred in the lake regions and New England. The temperature has remained nearly stationary in the lake regions, New England, and west of the Rocky Mountains, and has generally risen elsewhere. Light snow may be expected in the upper lake regions and generally fair weather elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	40	19	24
6 A. M.	40	20	26
9 A. M.	38	25	29
12 M.	40	29	35
4 P. M.	42	30	35
6 P. M.	27	27	28
9 P. M.	18	18	23
12 P. M.	15	15	20

THE TIMES'S thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	27⅞
Weather Bureau	26
Corresponding date 1897	40
Corresponding date for last twenty years	29

The maximum temperature yesterday was 33 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; the minimum was 15 degrees at 10:30 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .61, and at 8 P. M. .40.

MAJORITY AGAINST HANNA

Both Houses of the Ohio Legislature Organized by His Enemies.

HIS DEFEAT NOT CONCEDED

Advocates of His Election to the Senate Hope to Induce the Bolting Republicans to Support Him—Opposition Confident.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 3.—Both houses of the Ohio Legislature were organized to-day by the opponents of Senator Mark A. Hanna. Senator Thaddeus E. Cromley, Democrat, was elected President pro tem. of the Senate by a vote of 18 to 17, and Representative Harry C. Mason of Cleveland, a Republican opponent of Senator Hanna, was chosen Speaker of the House by a vote of 56 to 53. All of the other nominees of the fusion caucuses of anti-Hanna Republicans and Democrats were elected by similar majorities.

There are two more dates for tests of strength—the joint Senatorial caucuses next Wednesday night and the joint balloting for Senator one week from next Wednesday. With the complications of the legislative organization and its patronage disposed of, the Hanna men to-night began a desperate fight on the Senatorship. The Hanna men deny that they will form a coalition with Brice for a gold Democrat for Senator rather than be beaten by a free-silver Republican, or that they will do anything else but fight it out on the present lines.

Hanna Organization Inferior.

The Hanna men

proceedings were very quiet, many retiring from the crowded lobbies and galleries.

Bills Aimed Against Hanna.

One of the first things considered after the organization of the General Assembly is the appointment of a joint Committee on Arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor. When this joint resolution came up in the Senate, the Republican Senators, as a rule, declined to vote, on account of their opposition to Gov. Bushnell. The resolution was adopted by the Democratic side of the Senate, assisted by Senators Shepard and Weightman, Republicans, and Senator Voight, Fusionist. In the House the resolution was adopted by a vote of 104 yeas to no nays, Boxwell and four other Republicans not voting.

Gov. Bushnell's message was read in both houses this afternoon, and referred to the appropriate committees. After the reading of the message in the House, several bills and resolutions were introduced, two of them being aimed at Senator Hanna, both of which were introduced by Republicans.

Representative Bramley of Cleveland introduced a bill to repeal what is known as the "Fifty-year franchise law for street railways," which was passed two years ago. Senator Hanna is interested largely in such enterprises, and favored the bill when it was passed.

Representative Jones of Stark County, the home of President McKinley, offered a resolution directing the Ohio Senators and requesting the Ohio Representatives in Congress to vote for the recognition of the belligerency of Cuba at once, and of its independence as soon as practicable. This resolution was referred to as in contradiction to Senator Hanna's record in the Senate.

At 5:30 both bodies adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Anti-Hanna Men Celebrate.

The anti-Hanna Republicans and their Democratic allies have held a continuous celebration of their victory since the results of the first test votes were announced this morning. They declare that Hanna is not as strong as his candidates for President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, who were defeated to-day, and that he will not have more than sixty-seven votes on joint ballot for United States Senator, or six short of the number necessary to elect. Speaker Mason will dispose of all the patronage of the House with a view to injuring Senator Hanna's chances to the utmost extent.

The Hanna leaders, on the contrary, declare that they were not surprised by the results of the votes on organization in the two houses, and that they are not discouraged. They say that Mr. Hanna will be nominated for United States Senator at the joint caucus on Wednesday night, and that before Jan. 12, the date set for the first ballot in the Legislature, the sentiment of the Republican Party will be expressed so forcibly that no Republican member will dare vote against him. They predict that he will receive at least seventy-five votes, against seventy for the opposition.

The Hanna men this afternoon carried the war into the counties of the Republican members who voted with the Democrats today, and trains will be chartered to bring their constituents to the State capital to make "Rome howl," as one of the Hanna managers expressed it. Mr. Hanna's friends claim that three of the bolting Republicans have repented of their action already, and have pledged themselves to vote for the nominee of the party caucus for United States Senator.

All-Night Fight for a Vote.

Representative J. P. Griffith of Union County, who was elected Speaker pro tem. by the anti-Hanna combine, was subject to much pressure this afternoon to change his position. He received telegrams from constituents asking him to resign, saying that he would be hanged in effigy, and that delegations were en route to Columbus to hold an indignation meeting.

Mr. Griffith, however, has withstood much persuasion during the last week. Last night the Hanna workers got him into a conference at the Neil House, and, it is said, that he was almost persuaded to declare for Hanna about 3 o'clock this morning, but he did not want to change without consulting his wife, who was strongly in sympathy with the combine that nominated her husband for Speaker pro tem. The Hanna workers at 3 A. M. went to the Great Southern Hotel, got Mrs. Griffith up, and escorted her to the Neil House, where she remained with her husband till 8 A. M., when the Kurtz workers missed both Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, and proceeded to the Neil House after them.

In leaving the Neil House the rival workers got into a fight as to who should escort Mrs. Griffith. The anti-Hanna men succeeded in getting her out to return to the Great Southern Hotel, where she had the last interview with Mr. Kurtz just before the procession started for the State House for the opening session. The wives and other relatives and friends of other members who were in the doubtful list have had experiences the past few days and nights almost like those of Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, and their troubles have just begun in that line.

Brice and Kurtz Booms.

The result of the organization of the Legislature revived the rumors that the Hanna men would combine with the gold Democrats for the election of Calvin S. Brice as a gold-standard man rather than have Mayor McKisson and Gov. Bushnell elected for the long and short terms as silver Republicans. The friends of ex-Senator Brice were on the floors of both houses today, in the interest of a new fusion of the regular Republicans with the gold Democrats.

It was reported to-day that Charles L. Kurtz, the leader of the opposition to Hanna, would be the fusion candidate for Senator, and that Gov. Bushnell and Mayor McKisson had consented to this arrangement. The Hanna Republicans announced that in that event they would support any gold Democrat to beat Kurtz.

The managers of Senator Hanna's campaign issued a statement to-night, in which they assert that the action of the two Houses to-day has no bearing on the final result of the contest. They point to the fact that Senator Hanna's candidacy was indorsed by the State Convention and by eighty-four of the eighty-eight Republican County Conventions last Fall, and declare that the Republican members of the Legislature will not violate such instructions. In conclusion, they say:

"Mr. Hanna and his active supporters fully and confidently believe that he will receive the votes of the members of his party when they are called upon to perform this special feature of the duties for which they were elected. It is not considered possible that any Republican in the Ohio Legislature would be willing to pursue such course which would result in the substitution in the United States Senate of a supporter of the dangerous doctrines upon which the Democratic Party based its campaign of 1896, for the man who led the Republicans to victory against that party and those principles, especially as that action would result in turning over to the Democracy and the friends of free silver the control of the Senate during at least one half, if not all, of the term of Ohio's Republican President, William McKinley."

GOV. BUSHNELL'S POSITION.

Opposed to Senator Hanna Because the Latter Ignored Him Last Fall.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—In a special dispatch from Columbus Gov. Bushnell is quoted as making the following statement:

"There are some things in this situation which are positively ludicrous. I am accused of inconsistency because I won't support Hanna. Now, here are Sam Bailey, Dr. Tenney, and several other patriotic Cincinnatians, who fought Cox last Fall, under Cox's orders fighting for a bigger boss than the one whom they helped to defeat in Cincinnati, and whose mandates they are now carrying out.

"Why are they doing it? Because the Administration, through Mark Hanna, has promised that Mr. Cox shall distribute the Federal patronage in Cincinnati. In return Cox is to deliver to Hanna the votes of certain Cincinnati fusionists.

"After the last campaign I simply decided that I should refuse to stand up and be counted among the adherents of a man who would have sacrificed me last Fall to help himself. Hanna professed to be able to run things single-handed and to elect himself. That was his only intention in the fight last Fall. He began it alone; let him finish it alone. If the Administration can save him, let it do so.

"Hanna never even consulted me when he made his deal with Cox at Cincinnati. Neither did Cox. After Cox had declared in an interview that Hanna ought to be appointed, he wrote me calling my attention to the interview. Two weeks before I had given my promise to appoint Hanna. Cox had nothing to do with it. I sent Hanna to the Senate by appointment. He undertook, aided by Cox, to secure his election to succeed himself. I was not consulted in that fight, nor was I consulted in any matter of campaign policy, though I was then making the race for head of the ticket.

"Why should I take any part now in Senator Hanna's fight? Why should I do anything more than Senator Hanna's colleague, Senator Foraker? On the stump he advocated the election of Hanna. So did I. We were then fighting a common enemy. He is not doing anything now. Neither am I. We have no interest involved. But while I am called a Benedict Arnold and a Judas, did you notice that no one attacks Foraker? I wish some one would. But no one will. They are afraid of Foraker."

BUSHNELL'S NEIGHBORS ACT.

One Angry Springfield Delegation Reaches Columbus and Another to Follow.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 3.—A well-attended meeting of Hanna Republicans was held to-night in the office of A. J. Baker, real estate partner of Foss Hayward, candidate for Sergeant at Arms in the Senate, who went down in defeat to-day. Further arrangements were made to go to Columbus to-morrow to call on Gov. Bushnell and make a Hanna demonstration. It is said that the party will be over 500 strong. The Cadet Band will head the delegation, and Congressman Walter L. Weaver will be spokesman. They will leave this city at 8:15 A. M.

The plan is to call on Gov. Bushnell as friends and neighbors and urge him to cease his fight on Hanna. Two transparencies, reading as follows, will be carried: "We want what we voted for—Mark Hanna for Senator," and "Clark County solid for Hanna."

The feeling here to-night is intense over to-day's developments. This evening's denunciation of Bushnell and Kurtz in Hanna's headquarters was of a character that would not look well in print. Ex-Judge L. F. Young, County Auditor, with a cane in his hand, denounced before a crowd of 300 or more both Bushnell and Kurtz as traitors, and swore that he would take the stump against them at any time in favor of any Democrat. On the other hand, the Foraker men are smiling and laughing in their sleeves. At one resort this evening Bushnell's picture was torn down and trampled on. Similar scenes were enacted at other points in the city.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 3.—A delegation of 350 Republicans arrived here at 11 P. M. from Springfield, the home of Gov. Bushnell, to protest against the action of the latter in the Senatorial contest. The Springfield Republicans were met at the station by a delegation of Hanna men with big red Hanna badges for all. The transparencies they bore were very severe, and the street parade was quite demonstrative.

CLEVELAND BOLTERS CONDEMNED.

The Tippecanoe Club Demands that They Support Hanna.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3.—The President and Secretary of the Tippecanoe Club, the big central Republican organization of this city, to-day sent the following telegram to Senator Burke and Representatives Mason and Bramley, the three bolting Republicans from this county:

"The officers of the Tippecanoe Club express for themselves and the Republicans generally throughout the city disapproval at your action in not standing by the instructions of the county and State conventions. The members of the club are very indignant."

A telegram was also sent to Gov. Bushnell, expressing disappointment at his position in the Senatorial contest. A meeting of the club has been called, to protest against the action of Burke, Bramley, and Mason and demand that they shall vote for the Republican caucus nominee for United States Senator, "as they pledged themselves to do, both publicly and privately." Two members of the committee of the club to arrange for a special train to Gov. Bushnell's inauguration have resigned, and it is said the trip will be abandoned.

Dayton Clubs to Stay at Home.

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 3.—Dayton's entire delegation to the Bushnell inauguration has refused to go to the ceremonies on account of the Governor's attitude in the Senatorial fight. This includes the uniformed bodies and the political clubs.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Judge Day Not a Candidate—The President Deeply Interested.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Assistant Secretary Day returned to Washington this morning from Canton, and was early at his post at the Department of State. His attention was called to the published story that a movement is afoot to substitute his name for that of Senator Hanna as a candidate for the Senate. Judge Day very promptly disposed of the story by saying: "There is nothing, absolutely nothing, in the statement. I believe that Mr. Hanna will be elected, as he should be." This statement was made after Judge Day had been informed of the election of Mason as Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives.

The news of the event of the morning at Columbus was taken to the White House, and was regarded by Secretary Porter as of such interest that he carried the bulletin immediately to the President. The latter had been very busy receiving a number of Senators and Representatives, but he expressed the greatest interest in the news, and discussed the probable effect of to-day's action upon Mr. Hanna's candidacy with some of his visitors.

SAYS HANNA WILL BE ELECTED.

Abner McKinley Says He Has Advices That Confirm This View.

Abner McKinley, brother of the President, said last night at the Windsor Hotel that there is no reasonable doubt of Senator Hanna's election.

"I have trustworthy advices from Ohio," he said, "and I am confident that Mr. Hanna will be elected by a majority of at least 5. The vote for and against Boxwell for Speaker of the House was no test. Boxwell had been Speaker a long time and had necessarily made personal enemies, who voted against him outside of party or factional reasons. Many of those who voted against him will vote for Mr. Hanna. I know of several who will do this, and I am confident that the number so voting will be sufficient to insure his election."

A MAYOR DEFIES THE NATION.

Tahlequah's Chief Executive Threatens to Oppose Reforms in Indian Territory.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 3.—The only town in the Indian Territory, so far as heard from, that is defying the Federal authorities by refusing to give up its tribal judiciary, as provided for by the act of Congress which became effective Jan. 1, is Tahlequah.

Mayor Paschall, Mayor of the capital of the Cherokee Nation, who is a mixed blood and a man of remarkable educational attainments, will continue his court. He will pay no attention to the ruling of Federal Judge Springer, to the effect that officers of Indian courts who refuse to relinquish their authority shall be arrested.

The Mayor formerly published a Spanish paper in Mexico, and was a follower of Maximilian. If necessary he will fight in court in defense of his rights, which he declares are founded on treaty stipulations which are still in effect. In most places in the Indian Territory the change to the Arkansas statutes was effected without friction.

A Tennessee Burial Delayed.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 3.—Mrs. A. C. Peters of Burrville, Morgan County, has just been buried after a week's controversy by doctors as to whether she was dead.

Last Monday life appeared to be extinct, but the body was warm. It remained warm up to the time of the burial. No heart action could be detected, but the veins and eyes retained normal appearance, although Mrs. Peters was motionless all the time.

Her death was due to mumps.

Simpson Writes His Resignation.

Alexander Simpson, Assemblyman-elect from Jersey City, who has been indicted with ex-Assistant Prosecutor Joseph M. Noonan for conspiracy to obstruct the course of justice, yesterday placed his resignation in the hands of Robert Davis. The resignation is addressed to Gov. Griggs, but Mr. Davis is to hold it until the outcome of the trial is known. If Mr. Simpson is convicted the resignation will be forwarded to the Governor; if he is acquitted it will be returned to Mr. Simpson. It is expected that the trial will be over by the end of the month.

GIRARD COLLEGE JUBILEE

Speaker Reed's Oration the Feature of the Anniversary Celebration at Philadelphia.

MAYOR WARWICK ALSO TALKS

A Greater Career of Usefulness Predicted than that of the English Universities—Girard's Personal Courage in the Plague.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Girard College celebrated its fiftieth anniversary to-day with an elaborate programme of exercises. Addresses were made this evening by Mayor Warwick, Congressman Brosius, and officials of the institution, and there were a number of vocal and instrumental selections by pupils. The event of the celebration was the oration delivered to-night by Speaker Thomas B. Reed.

In the course of his speech he said:

"Six hundred and fifty or seventy years ago England, which during the following period of nearly seven centuries has been the richest nation on the face of the globe, began to establish the two great universities which, from the banks of the Cam and the Isis, have sent forth great scholars and priests and statesmen, whose fame is the history of their own country, and whose deeds have been part of the history of every land and sea.

"During all that long period reaching back 250 years before it was even dreamed that this great hemisphere existed; before the world knew that it was swinging in the air and rolling about the sun, Kings and Cardinals, nobles and great churchmen, the learned and the pious began bestowing upon these abodes of scholars their gifts of lands and money, and have continued their beneficent donations down to our time.

"What these universities, with all their colleges and halls teeming with scholars for 600 years, have done for the progress of civilization and the good of man this whole evening could not begin to tell. Even your imaginations cannot at this moment create the surprising picture. Nevertheless, the institution at which most of you are or have been pupils is at the beginning of a career with which those great universities and their great history may struggle in vain for the palm of the greatest usefulness to the use of man.

"One single fact will make it evident that this possibility is not in the creation or imagination or the product of that boastfulness which America will some day feel herself too great to cherish, but a simple and plain possibility which has the sanction of mathematics as well as fact.

"Although more than six centuries of regal, princely, and pious contribution have been poured into the purses of these venerable aids to learning, the munificence of one American citizen to-day affords an endowment income equal to that of each university, and when the full century has completed his work, will afford an income superior to the income of both. When time has done his perfect work, Stephen Girard, mariner and merchant, may be found to have come nearer immortality than the long procession of Kings and Cardinals, nobles and statesmen, whose power was mighty in their own days, but who are only on their way to oblivion. I am well aware that this College of Orphans, wherein the wisdom of the founder requires facts and things to be taught rather than words and signs, can as yet make no claim to that higher learning so essential to the ultimate progress of the world, but it has a mission as great and as high, and one which connects itself more nearly with the practical elevation of mankind.

"Whether the Overruling Providence of which we talk so much and know so little has each of us in his kindly care and keeping we shall better know when our minds have the broader scope which immortality will make possible. But, however, men may dispute over individual fame, Heaven over the race as a whole fills all the pages of human history.

Unity and Progress.

"Unity and progress are the watchwords of the Divine guidance, and, no matter how harsh has been the treatment of one man or of thousands of men, every great event or series of events has been for the good of the race. Were this the proper time, I could show that wars—and wars ought to be banished forever from the face of the earth—that pestilences—and the time is coming, too, when they will be no more—that persecutions and inquisitions—and liberty of thought is the richest pearl of life—that all these, wars, pestilences, and persecutions, were but helps to the progress of mankind. All things, including our own natures, bind us together for deep and unrelenting purpose. Think what we should be, who are unlearned and brutish, if the wise, the learned, and the good could separate themselves from us, were free from our superstitions and vague and foolish fears, and stood loftily by themselves, wrapped in their own superior wisdom. Therefore has it been wisely ordained that no set of men of our race shall get so far above us that we shall be beyond the reach of their helping hand; so lofty that they will not fear our reproaches, or so mighty as to be beyond our reach. If the lofty and the learned do not lift us up, we drag them down. But unity is not the only watchword; there must be progress also.

"Since by a law we cannot evade we are to keep together, and since we are to progress, we must do it all together, and nobody must be left behind. This is not a matter of philosophy. It is a matter of fact. No progress which did not lift all ever lifted any. If we let the poison of filth diseases percolate through the hovels of the poor death knocks at the palace gates. If we leave to the greater horror of ignorance any portion of our race, the consequences of ignorance strike us all, and there is no escape. We must all move, but we must all keep together. It is only when the rear guard comes up that the vanguard can go on.

Stephen Girard's Greatness.

"Stephen Girard must have understood this. He took under his charge the progress of those who needed his aid, knowing that if they were added to the list of good citizens, to the catalogue of moral, enterprising, and useful men, that there was just so much added, not to their happiness only, but to the welfare of the race to which he belonged.

"For his orphans the vanguard need not wait. Your founder also understood what education was. Most men brought up as he was, on shipboard and on shore, with few books and fewer studies if they cared for learning at all would have had for learning an uncouth reverence such as the savage has or his idol, a reverence for the fancied magnificence of the unknown. This would have led him to establish a university devoted to out-of-the-way learning beyond his ken, or to link his name to glories to which he could not aspire. But the man who named his vessels after the great French authors of his age and who read their works himself, knew from them and from his own laborious and successful life that learning was not all of education, and so gave his orphans an entrance into a practical world with such learning as left the whole field of learning before them if they wanted it, with power to make fortunes besides.

"It is strange to watch the growth into fame and respect and reverence of Stephen Girard, as his plan of conferring a benefaction upon the city and the people whom he loved has slowly unfolded itself before their gaze. The generation in which he lives can seldom understand the really great man. We live for to-day, and he lives for a day after to-day. He takes on the century in which he lives and a hundred years after he has passed away.

"The greatest merchant of his time, with the noblest ambition of them all, he was so resolute in his pursuit of wealth and so coldly determined in all his endeavors that he seems to have uncovered to few or to none the generous purpose of his heart. What he said to the man who was so unworthy to write his first biography, but who was forced to bless, when he had gone forth to curse, is the secret of his career. 'My actions must make my life,' he said, and of his life not one moment was wasted. 'Facts and things, rather than words and signs,' were the warp and woof of his existence. No wonder he left the injunction that this should be the teaching of those objects of his bounty into whose faces he never was to look.

"Fortunes may be made and lost. Fortunes may be inherited. These things mean nothing. But the fortune which has given us all our surroundings to-night was made and firmly held in a hand of eighty years. That meant greatness. But when the dead hand opens and pours the rich bloom of a preparation for life over 6,000 boys in the half century which has gone and thousands in the centuries to come, that means more than greatness.

"Mr. Girard gave more than his money. He put into his enterprise his own powerful brain, and, like the ships he sent to sea, long after his death the adventure came home laden not with the results of his capital alone, but of his forethought and his genius. He builded for so many years that the stars will be cold before his work is finished.

"We envious people, who cannot be wealthy any more than we can add a cubit to our stature, avenge ourselves by thinking and proclaiming that pursuit of wealth is sordid and stifles the nobler sentiments of the soul. Whether this be so or not, if whoever makes to grow two blades of grass where but one grew before is a benefactor of his race; he also is a benefactor who makes two ships sail the sea where but one encountered its storms before. However sordid the owner may be, this is a benefit of which he cannot deprive the world.

His Vigil During the Plague.

"Men who have achieved great riches are not always shut out by their riches from the nobler emotions. A hundred years ago this city was under the black horror of a plague. So terrible was the fear that fell upon the city that the tenderest of domestic ties, the love of husband for wife and of parents for children, seemed obliterated. Even gold lost its power in the multitudinous presence of impending death. There was no refuge even in the hospital, which, reeking with disease, was a hell out of which there was no redemption. Neither money nor affection could buy service. 'Fear was on every soul.'

"Girard was then in the prime of life—forty-two years old—in health and strength, already rich, and with a future as secure as ever falls to human lot. Of his own accord, as a volunteer, he took charge of the interior of the deadly hospital and for two long and weary months stood face to face with death.

A poet himself has sung in vain of what makes the little songs linger in our hearts for ages, while epics perish and tragedies pass out of sight. Why this is so we shall never know by reason alone. Way down in the heart there is a tenderness for human self-sacrifice which makes it seem loftier than the love of glory, for it reveals the eternal possibility of the human soul. Wars and sieges pass away, and great intellectual efforts cease to stir our hearts, but the man who sacrifices himself for his fellow lives forever. We forget the war in which was the siege of Zutphen, and almost the city itself; but we shall never forget the death of Sir Philip Sidney. Scholars only read the work of his life, but all mankind honors him the story of his death.

The great war of the Crimea in our own day, with its generals and marshals and its bands of storming soldiery, has almost passed from our memories, but the time will never come when the charge of Balaclava will cease to stir the heart or pass from story or from song.

"It happened to Stephen Girard, mariner and merchant, seeking after wealth and finding it, whose ships covered every sea, whose intellect penetrated, as your Treasurer's books will show, a hundred years into the future, to light up his life by a deed more noble than the dying courtesy of Sidney and braver than the charge of the 'Six Hundred,' for he walked under his own orders day by day, and week by week, shoulder to shoulder with death, and was not afraid.

"How fit, indeed, it is, that amid these temples which are the tributes to his intellect, should stand the tablet which is the tribute to his heart!

"Surely, if the immortal dead, serene with the wisdom of eternity, are not above all joy and pride, he must feel that no mariner or merchant ever sent forth a venture upon unknown seas which came back with richer cargoes or in stateller ships."

MOVEMENT AGAINST PLATT.

The Committee of Fifty-three Completes Its Organization and Is Ready to Fight.

The Ways and Means Committee of the anti-Platt Republicans, or the Committee of Fifty-three, met at the Windsor Hotel last night. There was a large attendance, and the meeting was full of spirit and enthusiasm. Permanent officers were elected and a list of the committee was drawn up and approved.

The meeting was called to order by Samuel L. Parrish. Permanent officers were elected as follows: Charles F. Horner, Permanent Chairman; Samuel L. Parrish, Vice Chairman; George C. Batcheller, Treasurer, and Gherardi Davis, Secretary. Several speeches were made, but the meeting was mainly devoted to the business of completing the organization of the Committee on Ways and Means and in discussing the work before the larger committee.

W. H. Kenyon, Chairman of the Committee of Fifty-three, said after the meeting that the Committee on By-Laws and Constitution will be ready to report the draft of the constitution the latter part of this week. The Committee on Enrollment is also about ready to report, he said, and the will call a meeting of the General Committee on Thursday or Friday to receive both reports. As soon as these reports are acted on the matter of primaries will be arranged. He said that the members of the Committee on Ways and Means have been selected with especial view to their moral and social weight. The work of reorganization of the Republicans, he said, is so important that particular care has been exercised in picking out men whose names add dignity and importance to the committee and to the purposes of the movement.

It was learned afterward that the constitution will be drawn up by Wednesday night.

The Ways and Means Committee.

The Ways and Means Committee, as completed last night, is as follows:

Charles L. Atterbury, Samuel P. Avery, William D. Barbour, James S. Barcus, Henry B. Barnes, George C. Bacheller, Theodore T. Baylor, C. C. Beaman, G. P. Benjamin, Werner Benning, George R. Bishop, George Blagden, William B. Bristow, William Brookfield, Charles S. Brown, Henry C. Brown, Monroe B. Bryant, M. Dwight Collier, Edward Payson Cone, Paul D. Cravath, James De W. Cutting, John Vinton Dahlgren, Gherardi Davis, Charles S. Davison, Edward R. Dodge, Bayard Dominick, William H. Douglas, Edward A. Drake.

John Elderkin, Frederick B. Elliott, J. Langdon Erving, Sherman Evarts, William J. Fitchett, Jr., T. W. Folsom, James B. Ford, John E. Friedman, Bancroft Gherardi, Jr., Arthur M. Goadly, Henry R. Goodnow, Chester Griswold, Henry Hall, S. Carman Harrison, J. Nobles Hayes, George Hibbard, Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., Charles F. Homer, Hon. Henry E. Howland, Charles E. Hughes, William H. Irving, Frederick B. Jennings, J. Augustus Johnson, Hon. Francis E. Laimbeer, Charles P. Latting, L. A. Loiseaux, John H. Lynch, Samuel Clifton Mabon, Alfred E. Marling, Anson G. McCook, Tompkins McIlvaine, James McLean, A. L. Merriam, Hoffman Miller, J. W. Miller, Robert Miller, Percival Robert Moses, Meredith J. Murray, Elkan Naumberg, Robert Olyphant.

C. H. Paddock, E. H. Paddock, Charles G. Parker, S. L. Parrish, Charles H. Patrick, Frank D. Pavey, Edward H. Peaslee, S. Albert Reed, Prof. John K. Rees, Guy Richards, George H. Robinson, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, B. A. Sands, Thomas E. Satterthwaite, O. Egerton Schmidt, William Jay Schieffelin, Charles Scribner, Oliver C. Semple, Irving M. Shaw, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Andrew Shiland, Jr., James Henry Smith, Henry L. Sprague, W. L. Strong, S. Franklin Stanton, Henry W. Taft, Rush Taggart, C. L. Thompson, Jr., J. B. Townsend, William H. Trafton, A. P. Wainewright, R. F. Ware, F. M. Warner, Hon. John A. Weekes, Jr., James G. Wentz, Alfred L. White, George W. Wickersham, J. N. Wing, the Rev. M. St. C. Wright.

The Annapolis Culprit Confesses.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 3.—The restrictions that had been placed upon the fourth class because of an act of rudeness to an officer by one of its members, have been removed, as the guilty party has confessed. The name of the cadet has not been announced.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.

2:30 A. M.—95 Ridge Street; I. Levenschin; damage, $1,500.

2:35 A. M.—65 Suffolk Street; S. Keosig; damage, $1,500.

7:05 A. M.—426 East Eighty-sixth Street; George Zailiani; damage, $200.

7:10 A. M.—59 Montgomery Street; Morris Berlinger; damage, none.

7:10 A. M.—54 and 56 Fourth Avenue; Frederick Reickert; damage, $8,000.

8:15 A. M.—615 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Frederick Schmidt; damage, $30.

10 A. M.—146 Grand Street; Board of Education; damage, $100.

10:20 A. M.—400 West Fifty-seventh Street; owner not known; no damage.

10:50 A. M.—13 Division Street; J. Harris; damage, $300.

1:15 P. M.—469 Second Avenue; John Darcy; damage slight.

1:40 P. M.—1,243 Lexington Avenue; Mrs. Ferris; damage, $5.

3:25 P. M.—41 East Forty-eighth Street; I. Rosenstein; damage, $100.

5:30 P. M.—318 East Fortieth Street; Oscar Kullman; damage, $50.

6:45 P. M.—28 Delancey Street; William Potts; damage slight.

8:05 P. M.—12 Cannon Street; owner not known; damage slight.

8:30 P. M.—349 East Forty-first Street; owner not known; damage, $5.

9 P. M.—162 East Twenty-ninth Street; Achilles Rose; damage, $100.

9:05 P. M.—238 William Street; Williams Printing Company; damage, $5.

A MILLION ON THE CORONA

Steamer from Alaska, Weighted with Klondike Gold, Arrives at Port Townsend.

SHE BRINGS 45 PROSPECTORS

Skaguay People Protest Against the Abolition of the Sub-Port of Dyea—Supplies Will Be Needed in the Early Spring.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Jan. 3.—There was $627,500 in gold dust and nuggets on the steamer Corona, which has arrived from Dyea and Skaguay, Alaska. The treasure on the steamer was carefully guarded on the trip down by two watchmen, day and night. Some of the nuggets weighed as high as fifteen ounces. A man named J. Davidson, who says he hails from Cripple Creek, Col., has a nugget that weighs fifteen and one-half ounces. One of the drawers in Capt. Carroll's room was packed with nuggets of all sizes.

In addition to this amount, there was considerably more carefully tied up in sacks, among the returning Klondikers. From a careful estimate, it is safe to say that, in drafts and gold dust, there was about $1,200,000 in wealth aboard the Corona.

F. Harmon McConnell of San Francisco was one of the returning passengers. He verified the estimate that over $1,000,000 was brought out by the miners.

Dr. Van Zandt of Peoria, Ill., and a party of eight are said to have $80,000.

Forty-five Klondikers arrived here last night on the steamer Corona. They brought no late news, as all of them left Dawson previous to Nov. 25. In reference to the food situation, they confirm the stories of last week's arrivals, that there will be no famine this Winter, although provisions are scarce. It will be necessary, however, they think, to send supplies in the early Spring, as the stock on hand will be pretty well exhausted by the time the Yukon opens for navigation.

Among those coming from Dawson were Dr. Van Zandt of Peoria, Ill., Allan R. Joy of Portland, Oregon, and A. E. Murphy and James E. Kelly of Helena, Mon.

All say the weather in Alaska is extremely cold, the thermometer ranging from 50° to 70° below zero. The ice all along the river is piled up as high as 15 feet, and only the best dog teams can get over it. Many outfits which started down in boats were met along the river, frozen in, where they will have to remain until the ice goes out. A party of mounted police with sixteen horses and twenty tons of provisions were met at Bennett Lake, on the way down to Big Salmon, where Major Walsh is waiting for them.

The Town Council of Skaguay has adopted a set of resolutions protesting against the abolishment of the sub-port of Dyea. The resolutions set forth that the duty collected since the establishment of the port amounted to $5,000, and the revenue to be derived in the next twelve months will probably exceed $20,000. People are pouring into Skaguay and Dyea on every steamer. Hotels and lodging houses are taxed to their full capacity. If the influx continues at the present rate accommodations will be out of the question within two weeks, it is feared.

The trails across the mountains are not in good condition at present, owing to raw and warm weather on the coast, and deep snows on the summit.

DR. SHELDON JACKSON ABROAD.

Many Steamers Offered for the Reindeer, but No Choice Yet Made.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The steamship companies here are now much interested in the presence in England of the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson and Lieut. D. B. Devore, Military Secretary of the United States Secretary of War, who have arrived in England as special agents of the United States Government to hire a ship with which to convey reindeer and Laplanders to New York, to be used for forwarding supplies to the miners in the Yukon Valley. Several ships have been offered to them on reasonable terms, the companies desiring the incidental advertisement. No selection, however, has yet been made. Dr. Jackson will start for Lapland to-morrow.

The Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson sailed for Liverpool on Christmas Day, by the Cunard Line steamer Lucania, with power from the United States War Department to purchase 500 reindeer, with their harness and sleds, and to hire fifty Lapland drivers, who will be accompanied by their families. The reindeer and sleds will be used to forward supplies to the Yukon Valley.

William A. Kjellmann, superintendent of the reindeer herd of the United States Government in Alaska, left the United States for Sweden on the same errand in November last.

Lieut. D. B. Devore, Military Secretary to the Secretary of War, is acting as Disbursing Agent. Dr. Jackson and Lieut. Devore are authorized to charter a vessel for the transportation of the reindeer, &c., to the United States. The ship will also take in a large supply of arctic moss, which will be the food of the reindeer on their way across the Atlantic.

The cost of the reindeer, it is estimated, will amount to about $50,000.

ROTHSCHILDS IN THE KLONDIKE.

Their Agent Makes a Survey for a Railroad Over Chilkoot Pass.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 3.—Henry Bratnober went to Klondike last Fall with Jack Dalton over the latter's trail. He returned by way of St. Michael, and, after reporting on the richness of the Klondike to his London exploration company, through which the Rothschilds are operating, sought out Dalton and secured his co-operation in making the preliminary surveys for a railroad over Chilkoot Pass. He brings reports from the engineers now at Chilkat, on Pyramid Harbor.

Just prior to leaving Skaguay, Bratnober filed a claim on thirteen acres of land for a depot site at Pyramid Harbor. This first authentic information as to Bratnober's enterprise is from the very highest authority.

Queens Justices to Serve to Feb. 1.

The question as to whether Judges and Magistrates who were in office before the consolidation of the various boroughs of New York have the right to hold their seats in view of the fact that their successors have not yet been appointed came up yesterday in Long Island City. The new Municipal Justices will not begin their duties until Feb. 1, and it was arranged that the incumbents continue until that time.

A Captain Chapman Rumor.

There was a rumor at Police Headquarters last night that Capt. Chapman of the Mercer Street Station is to be restored to his old command in the Tenderloin. When asked about it, Capt. Chapman smiled and said it was news to him.

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN CASE.

The Big Safe Company's Factory in Ohio Is Reopened.

The major difficulties of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Company, safe manufacturers, as far as George R. Gray and Wright D. Powell, the receivers, are concerned, have been settled. They are now in possession of all the company's property. This was made possible yesterday, when S. D. Fyton, who was appointed receiver for the company's property in Ohio last week, was removed, and Messrs. Gray and Pownall were appointed to succeed him.

The large plant of the company at Hamilton, Ohio, which was closed by order of Judge Neilson prior to taking an account of stock, so the place and machinery can be sold, has been opened again, and is now in full operation. The decision of the Judge in this matter was reversed yesterday.

Philip Hathaway, Chairman for the preferred stock holders, when seen at his office, at 198 Liberty Street, said:

"It will now be a comparatively easy matter to settle up the affairs of the company and look to its reorganization. It did a business of more than $1,000,000 a year, of which 33 1-3 per cent. was profit. What the losses of the company are we do not know at present. Most of the common stock will probably be wiped out and the preferred stock reduced about one-half. I have every reason to believe the company will be reorganized. It took more than 135 cars to haul the machinery to Hamilton from Cincinnati, so one can see how large the plant is."

SUIT INVOLVING $3,000,000.

A suit involving a three-million-dollar claim was brought up in the Supreme Court at Long Island City, before Justice Garretson, yesterday. The suit is brought by William D. Marvil against Georgiana C. Stone, and others, executors.

The case, as urged, is that Marvil, in 1888 had valuable concessions from the Spanish Government, under which domain he had valuable railroad and mining properties; that, in order to rid himself of an undesirable partner, he transferred his interests temporarily to George F. Stone, deceased; that Stone's wife and executors held his papers to his detriment. Counsel for Marvil, W. H. Gibson, moved that those papers, in the possession of the attorneys for Mrs. Stone, be turned over to the court, pending action.

Justice Garretson reserved decision as to whether he should demand them.

William D. Marvil is well known on Long Island as a politician, and was, two years ago, a candidate for Congress in the First District.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; James S. Clarkson, Pennsylvania.

GILSEY—Hoke Smith, Atlanta.

HOLLAND—A. Howard Hinckle, Cincinnati.

HOFFMAN—Judge Alton B. Parker, Kingston.

IMPERIAL—Senator Henry C. Hansbrough, North Dakota; Senator Thomas H. Carter, Montana.

MARLBOROUGH—Count and Countess Piola Cassenli, San Remo, Italy.

METROPOLE—Assemblyman George R. Malby, Ogdensburg.

PLAZA—L. L. Lathrop, Chicago.

WINDSOR—George H. Pegram, Chief Engineer Union Pacific Railway, Omaha.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Armstrong, James A., Fort Wayne, Ind.; J. A. Armstrong, fancy goods; W. Woebbking, millinery; 622 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Baum & Balz, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Baum, hats and caps; Hotel Normandie.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, furs; C. F. Rhodes, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods; 108 Worth Street.

Bry & Singer Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Singer, cloaks and suits; 96 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Butler Schultze & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; F. Schultze, millinery; 531 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Carl, Knott & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. S. Carl, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Frasher, flowers and feathers; 550 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Foster, J. A., & Co., Providence, R. I.; O. L. Hughes, hous

THE ALBANY SPEAKERSHIP

Independent Republicans Revive the Movement to Prevent the Election of O'Grady.

THE CHANCES AGAINST THEM

Brooklyn Members Counted On to Oppose the Platt Programme Show Signs of Wavering—Organization Men Confident.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The movement started immediately after the late election to accomplish the defeat of Senator Platt's candidate for Speaker of the Assembly, but which was supposed to have been abandoned in view of the organization's persistent claim of seventy-eight votes for James M. E. O'Grady, underwent a sudden revival to-day simultaneously with the appearance here of Mr. O'Grady and his lieutenants.

Mr. O'Grady arrived this morning from New York, where he held extended conferences with Mr. Platt. He went at once to the Speaker's room at the Capitol, and was soon busily engaged in the work of adjusting the difficulties in his committee list and holding conferences with numerous members who called on him on their own behalf or to plead the cause of other applicants for places. About his candidacy for Speaker he said briefly that he had enough votes pledged to elect him and that he knew nothing of any effort on the part of Republican members to prevent his election.

The Independents Confer.

It soon developed, however, that whether or not Mr. O'Grady was cognizant of it, such an effort was being made. A conference was held this afternoon to consider ways and means to accomplish the election as Speaker of a Republican less intimately connected with the machine than Mr. O'Grady. This conference was secret, and none of its proceedings were made public, even the fact that it had been held being diplomatically disclaimed by some of those who participated in it.

It was learned, nevertheless, that among those who were present were Assemblymen Francis E. Laimbeer and John A. Weekes, Jr., of New York; David F. Davis and George Tiffany of Kings, and William Cottle of Onondaga. Col. Lovett H. Jerome, well known in the work of the McKinley League, was also there, having come up to lend a hand in the attempt to block Mr. Platt's Speakership plan. No definite decision, it was stated afterward, was reached by the conference, and no pledges were made by those present. It was not even certain that any of those who attended, with the exception of Messrs. Laimbeer and Weekes, would remain out of the Speakership caucus.

Hope to Break the Slate.

It was stated by those two gentlemen, however, that the effort to organize effective opposition to the machine candidate was being prosecuted, that a plan of action would be decided upon to-morrow morning, and that by to-morrow afternoon a definite statement of the status of the independent movement might be expected. Mr. Weeks said to-night that he had hopes that Mr. Platt's slate might yet be broken. Efforts were being made to unite the anti-machine members, he said, and it was by no means a foregone conclusion that Mr. O'Grady would be elected Speaker.

"Mr. O'Grady will be nominated by the caucus of course," said Mr. Weeks, "but if all the men who have been elected to this Assembly by anti-machine constituents vote as their people want them to vote, Mr. O'Grady will never be elected Speaker."

Col. Jerome said that nine Republicans were being counted on to remain outside the caucus. These are Messrs. Hill of Erie, Davis, Tiffany, and Brennan of Kings, Cottle of Onondaga, Nason of Oneida, Tremper of Ulster, and Laimbeer and Weeks of New York. This estimate is looked upon as over sanguine by those best informed on the situation.

While Messrs. Cottle, Davis, and Tiffany protested when asked to-night for statements of their positions that they had made no promise to go into the caucus, and that they were absolutely free to enter it or remain out, Mr. Cottle admitted that the probabilities were that he would go in, and the general opinion among the politicians here is that all of the Brooklyn members will vote for O'Grady when the time comes. It is said that Messrs. Davis and Tiffany have proposed Henry Marshall of Kings as the independent candidate for Speaker, but it is not believed that this would be satisfactory to the other independents.

The fact that Senator Brush of Kings, who has been classed as an Independent heretofore, and who is supposed to influence Messrs. Davis and Tiffany, was in long and earnest consultation to-day with Gov. Black, and later with Mr O'Grady, was interpreted by many observers as confirming a rumor which has been abroad for some time that the Senator was toying with the machine, and by these same readers of political signs the presence of his two Kings County Assemblymen in the Independent conference to-day was looked on as only a move for good committee places.

It is known that Chairmanships are being held before the eyes of more than one wavering member. Mr. Tremper of Ulster has, it is said, been offered the Chairmanship of the Committee on Canals if he will remain with the organization, and it is understood that Mr. Brennan of Kings is counting on heading the Cities Committee, although it is believed that plum will go to his colleague, Mr. Marshall.

Organization Likely to Win.

The one thing that seems certain about the Speakership situation to-night is that while Mr. O'Grady claims 78 votes for Speaker, at least three of the men counted in that number declare that they are unpledged and that they are as yet undecided as to how they will vote. This leaves Mr. O'Grady with only 75 votes sure, 1 less than the necessary 76. Little doubt is entertained here, however, that he will get the other vote and be elected.

"It is not the purpose of the independent Republicans to disrupt the Republican Party," said Senator Brush, when asked about his position to-night. "What we want is to see the party properly guided." This remark is thought to indicate that Senator Brush will not lend a hand to any effort to interfere with the Republican caucus in the House. His position will be taken later on, when it becomes necessary to act on partisan legislation.

Countrymen Want the Patronage.

Additional interest was given to the situation to-night by the arrival of a large number of Assemblymen from the rural districts and many politicians. Speaker O'Grady had a short conference with Gov. Black late this afternoon, and a long one with Assemblyman Nixon, the Republican leader in the House. It is learned that the rural Republicans are demanding about all the party patronage in the Legislature. They assert that New York City has no claims, because it is democratic in its representation, and likely to stay so for some years to come. They argue also that the party work will have to be done in the State outside of the Greater New York boundaries next Fall, and that patronage must be put where it will do the most good.

Speaker O'Grady is listening to all this and refers persistent place seekers to Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who arrived to-night, and will remain until the organization of the Legislature is over. Mr. Hackett says there will not be any trouble about the Speakership or the legislation wanted by the regular organization later on in the session.

In Democratic circles there is no activity. The Assemblymen of the minority are slow in arriving and those on the ground are watching the Republicans with considerable interest.

Assemblyman Thomas F. Donnelly of New York, who is to be the Democratic leader, will formally open headquarters in the morning, and by night the full strength of both political parties will be on the ground.

O'Grady Opens Headquarters.

Speaker O'Grady informally opened his headquarters at the "Tub" to-night in conjunction with Assembly Clerk Archie E. Baxter. It was the original intention of Mr. O'Grady to wait until to-morrow morning, but the crowds of legislators kept arriving so fast that some form of reception had to be arranged. Speaker O'Grady was soon made the centre of a pushing throng, who kept him busy handshaking for an hour. In answer to queries concerning the coming caucus and session, the Speaker said:

"I believe we will have the usual length of session—that is, no longer or shorter than ordinarily. I anticipate being re-elected Speaker without much friction. There will doubtless be considerable more trouble in passing legislation than there was last year. The apparent strength of the minority makes this likely. In the sense of not having in prospect so many measures of importance, the session is likely to prove a milder one than lat."

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

Democrats Demand a Larger Representation than Mr. O'Grady Is Inclined to Concede.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The Democratic minority in the Assembly will insist on a larger representation on the Assembly committees than was accorded them last year. The Democratic leaders say that the matter has been considered carefully, and that they will push their claims with all the vigor of which they are capable. Notice of this intention has already been served on Speaker O'Grady by Thomas F. Donnelly, who is slated for Democratic leader of the House.

After a conference with the Republican leaders Mr. O'Grady has notified Mr. Donnelly that an increase of one will be granted, but not two or three, as demanded. Last session Speaker O'Grady, in making up his committees, gave the Democrats three out of the thirteen members of the larger committees and the same number on those composed of eleven and nine, respectively. His intention to grant one extra member this Winter, while being some concession, may still cause trouble, should he persist in it.

Speaker O'Grady is understood to rely on the action of his Democratic predecessors, Speakers Sheehan, Bush, and Sulzer; but the Democrats hold that the conditions now existing are altogether different from what they were at those times, and do not by any means warrant such an unequal division in the committee membership.

Assemblyman Donnelly is exceedingly pronounced in his views, and, in speaking on the subject to-day, said: "If we find, when the committees are announced, that the Democratic Party is not represented on committees of thirteen by at least five members, and that the Speaker has not heeded our request, we shall make as serious objection as a large Democratic minority can make, with the aid of a number of fair-minded Republicans."

The views of Senator Cantor are similar to those of Assemblyman Donnelly. He says: "I will give the Democratic leader in the Assembly all the aid I can in the fight for his rights. I believe that he is fully justified in demanding from the Speaker a larger committee representation for the minority, and he ought to get what he has asked."

It is rumored that Speaker O'Grady is considering a request to give the Democrats additional representation on the important Committee on Rules. He may place Assemblyman Finn of New York on this committee as well as the Democratic leader, Mr. Donnelly, although usually only the minority leader secures this coveted position.

DOLLAR GAS AND NO TRUSTS.

Two Bills to be Introduced To-morrow by Senator Cantor.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Senator Cantor, the leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate, and Assemblyman Donnelly, leader of the Democratic minority in the Assembly, arrived in the city at a late hour to-night.

Senator Cantor said that on Wednesday, the first day of the session, he would introduce the anti-trust bill, as outlined in yesterday's dispatches, and also a bill to reduce the price of gas in New York City to $1 per thousand feet. This bill will also demand an increase in the candle power of the gas and will provide for a commission, composed of city officials of New York, who will have supervision over the operation of the plants of gas companies.

A PURE BEER BILL.

Senator Coggeshall to Introduce the Hop Growers' Measure.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Senators Coggeshall of Oneida and Krum of Schoharie were among the early arrivals at the Senate Chamber this afternoon. Senator Coggeshall said that he intended to introduce a pure beer bill in the Senate at an early date, and Senator Krum said that he was in receipt of many letters from his constituents urging him to support such a bill.

The bill Senator Coggeshall has in mind to introduce will not attempt to prohibit the manufacture of beer where rice, corn, or other substitutes for barley and hops are used, but to prevent the sale of such liquors in the name of pure beer. The bill will also provide for a proper fermentation before sale, as medical experts are of the opinion that the introduction of beer into the system before the fermentation process is complete is a most prominent cause of disease. The hop growers are behind this bill, as are some of the brewers of the State.

CIVIL CODE REVISION.

Several Measures in That Direction to be Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Charles Z. Lincoln, William H. Johnson, and A. Judd Northrup, Commissioners of Statutory Revision, who were also appointed by Gov. Morton Commissioners of Code Revision, intend to begin revising the civil code this year. They expect to present to the Legislature early in the present session a proposed "Judiciary law," which will include the principal part of the early chapters of the code. It will embrace the general provisions, not relating to practice, governing the Appellate Divisions, Supreme Court, Court of Claims, and higher courts of record. It will also include several subjects relating to the administration of justice.

The commission also intends to include in the "prison law," which they will submit to the Legislature, a large number of sections of the code relating to prisoners on civil process. Other bills will also embrace provisions relating to various city courts, which will be taken out of the code and put into the proper charters or other laws relating to particular cities. If the Legislature adopts the views of the Commissioners, and these bills become laws, the result will be a substantial diminution of the code, for it will eliminate about 700 sections.

SAY THEY INSULTED WOMEN.

Police Arrest Two Men Who Claim to Have Political Power.

Policeman Allen of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station arrested George Anderson of 212 West Thirty-ninth Street, an elderly man, well dressed, and of fine appearance, yesterday afternoon for insulting women on Broadway. The policeman noticed him several times during the afternoon and warned him. He took no heed, the policeman says, and grossly insulted a woman and her daughter, on Broadway, near Thirty-fourth Street. At the station house the prisoner raised an uproar, declaring that his friends were powerful, and would make the policeman suffer. Later in the day Policeman Kieler arrested a man, who gave his name as August J. Wild, at a restaurant in Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street. The prisoner was alleged to have insulted women at the tables. He said he was a lawyer, with many political friends, and that his attorney in the present case would be M. Warley Platzek. He was locked up on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

The police do not believe either man gave his true name.

BOSTON LAWYER ARRESTED.

He Is Accused of Perjury by Henry Winthrop Gray.

Leslie W. Ryan of Boston, counsel for the Reorganization Committee of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, was arrested in Central Park yesterday afternoon by Detectives Evanhoe and Vallely on a charge of perjury. An indictment on this charge was filed against him a month ago. The complainant in the case is Henry Winthrop Gray, Special Commissioner of Jurors, and receiver of the Thomson-Houston Company. It is said that Ryan made an affidavit that he had paid to Gray, as receiver of that company, $70,000, and that this statement is not true. Ryan's attorney, George Gordon Battle, said Ryan had paid the $70,000 to the creditors of the company, although the money did not go through the receiver's hands.

Ryan had just returned from a trip through the South for his health when he was arrested. He was taken before Judge Cowing of the General Sessions Court, and released in $2,500 bail. The case will be heard next Monday.

Rose of Arden
Has the fragrance of freshly cut Roses.
Lundborg's

LOCAL OPTION FOR CITIES

Fair Chance to Amend the Sunday Features of the Liquor Tax Law.

SENATOR RAINES OPPOSED

He Declares that the Republican Party Would Dig Its Own Grave by Advocating the Sunday Opening of Saloons.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—There is much shaking of heads among the rural Republican legislators over the statement that a local option amendment to the Raines law for cities of the first and second class is to be submitted by their party leaders. A number of Assemblymen from the interior, who have arrived here in advance of the organization, were questioned to-day on the proposed change, and, although not disposed to say that they would stand out against party orders on the subject, said personally that they did not favor any such change.

Assemblyman Nixon of Chautauqua County, who is the Republican leader in the House, refused to make any extended comment on the subject to-day. He said: "I have not been told of any plan to give the cities local option and don't know that anything is to be done that way. I know, however, that the rural districts are not inclined to be what you call liberal on excise matters. If a local option amendment is introduced it will be apt to be pretty thoroughly discussed."

Senator Raines of Canandaigua is wroth at the story that the Republican leaders have decided to amend his excise law by adding a local option section. He reached here late this afternoon and was besieged at once by inquiries as to the truth of the assertion. At first Senator Raines refused to talk about the matter, but as his party associates pressed for information, he finally announced that he had no knowledge of any proposed amendment to the excise law bearing his name.

"I have read that there is to be a local option amendment," he said, "but, although there was an apparent effort to have the story appear to be inspired, I do not believe it is anything of the kind. I don't think the Republican Party is going to dig its grave by advocating the Sunday opening of saloons. There is no reason for us to do anything of the sort, and I have not heard anybody in authority in the party advocate any such legislation. I certainly shall have something to say about it if such amendments as have been suggested are offered."

Many of the legislators who are arriving in the city to-night believe that local option amendments could be passed during the coming session. The leading Republicans, however, are careful not to talk for publication, and say that they will wait until the bill appears before they discuss it. The general opinion seems to be that the Assembly would pass such a measure without much trouble, and that the Senate might do so after a struggle.

It is believed that the Democrats would try to add a provision giving the excise receipts to the localities where collected. This might cause a hitch for a time, but in the end a local-option bill for cities of the first and second class would stand a good chance of passing, in the judgment of well-informed men. What Gov. Black would do with it is not so certain, as he declines to talk on the subject at all.

NEW YORK'S WATER SUPPLY.

Senator Brush's Bill to Tap the Adirondack Lakes.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Senator Brush of Brooklyn to-day said: "I shall introduce in the Senate on Wednesday a bill to facilitate the obtaining of a pure water supply of great volume for Greater New York from the lakes either in the Adirondacks or near the border."

Dr. Brush says that the Adirondack scheme has been shown to be feasible. It contemplates furnishing at first 500,000,000 gallons daily at a first cost of $67,075,000, including land and water rights, and building conduits. The principal lakes of the watershed that might be utilized would be Pleasant, Round, Piseco, Indian, Paradox, Schroon, Brant, Henderson, and the Catlin chain of lakes. The above named lakes offer fifty square miles of area, besides other smaller lakes and sites where new reservoirs can be constructed to drain large areas.

The general course of the conduit from the dam on the Upper Hudson River would extend along the high grounds on the east side of the Hudson, through Washington, Rensselaer, Columbia, Dutchess, Putnam, and Westchester Counties to New York City, and across the East River to Brooklyn, with pipe lines to supply Troy, Albany, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Yonkers, and other places along the route. This conduit would be like an artificial river, 60 to 80 feet wide and 15 to 18 feet deep through much of its length. These conditions are favorable to low temperature, while the constant motion would keep the water aerated and purified.

STATE TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Big Gain in Valuations Over Last Year—Increase in New York and Decrease in Kings.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners has received from thirty-four counties of the State the returns from Boards of Supervisors as to the amounts of real and personal estate subject to taxation in those counties. In accordance with the demand made by the Commissioners that there should be an honest assessment, which demand was backed by a threat to prosecute any local board of assessors that failed to assess property at its true value, the increase in value in many of the counties is enormous. The board has received the totals of real and personal property for the counties comprised in the city of New York, and while some large increases are shown there, they are not by any means as large as in other parts of the State.

The increase of real property subject to assessment for New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties is $1,342,149, and of personal property, $15,135,315. New York County's total valuation of real property is $1,787,186,791, and of personal property, $1,731,509,143. This is an increase over last year of $55,677,658 in real estate, and an increase of $6,514,303 in personal property. This large increase in New York County is met, however, by a decrease in the assessed value of real estate in Kings County, where the total valuation is but $810,107,742, a decrease of $45,203,255, while the value of personal estate is increased $6,152,085, to $33,688,721. Queens County shows a falling off of $15,657,940 in the value of its real estate, as compared with last year, while Richmond shows a gain of $3,831,398. In personal estate, Richmond has a gain of $1,513,284 over last year, and Queens shows a gain of $955,443.

In the up-State counties, Oneida and Onondaga show gains of over $10,000,000 each in personal estate, and Herkimer a gain of $1,000,000 in real estate. Suffolk County shows a gain of $26,000,000 in real estate over last year.

Senate Clerks to be Reappointed.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—It was learned to-day that James S. Whipple of Cattaraugus County, when he is elected Clerk of the Senate, will not remove any of the deputies who served under John S. Kenyon in the more important Senate clerkships. These include Charles A. Ball of Wellsville, as Assistant Clerk; Lafayette B. Gleason of Delhi, as Journal Clerk; Samuel Cooper of Felts Mills, as Assistant Journal Clerk; Ernest A. Fay of Potsdam, as Index Clerk; E. R. Ford of Oneonta, as Assistant Index Clerk, and William P. Dodge of Prospect, as Financial Clerk.

WALKER'S CURRENCY PLAN

He Says the House Finance Committee Will Report in Favor of the Old Suffolk System.

A FINAL SOLUTION EXPECTED

Preparations for the Hearing to be Given the Monetary Commission on Jan. 12—A Bill to be Reported by Feb. 1.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Chairman Walker of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House has called a meeting of his committee for Wednesday to make arrangements for the hearing to be accorded the members of the Monetary Commission Jan. 12.

Mr. Walker is very sanguine that the committee will report a bill embodying the features of the old Suffolk system to the House. "We will report a bill," said he today, "which will meet not tentatively but finally the objections to the present National Banking act.

"The bill will not disturb the greenbacks, the silver coinage, or the gold coinage, but it will absolutely relieve the Treasury of the redempton of any form of paper or coin certificates. It will make the provision that all other progressive countries except ours makes and keeps all forms of money at par. Guarantees will be furnished for all paper money precisely as is now furnished by the bond security held by the Government. It will be the old sound State banking system nationalized—the Suffolk system, as it is called."

Mr. Walker said he had not examined the bill of the Monetary Commission, but said he considered the efforts of Secretary Gage and the Monetary Commission of the very first importance, in conjunction with the bills drawn by himself, Mr. Fowler, and other members of the committee, and expressed the opinion that these efforts would materially aid in the solution of the problem. He expects the committee to report a bill by Feb. 1.

Mr. Cox of Tennessee, the leading minority member of the Banking and Currency Committee, does not believe that the committee will ever unite on a bill, but he thinks it entirely probable that they will agree to report a bill to the House for discussion, as the committee did in the case of the Carlisle bill in the last Congress.

SECRETARY GAGE'S APPROVAL.

He Commends the Report of the Monetary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Speaking to-day of the report of the Monetary Commission for the reform of the currency, Secretary Gage said:

"I have read the report with great interest and much profit. Avoiding abstract terms, it proceeds in plain, comprehensible language to point out the sources of our present financial weakness, and the remedies proposed are so clearly set forth that all may understand. The reform measures recommended I regard as well adapted to cure the ills from which we suffer and which threaten our future. I sincerely hope it will bear fruit in legislative action."

BOSTON MEN ON THE REPORT.

Henry W. Peabody and Winslow Warren Pleased in the Main with Its Features.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Henry W. Peabody of Boston, who has been selected as one of the delegates to the business men's convention at Indianapolis on Jan. 25, gave his views on the report of the Monetary Commission. Mr. Peabody said: "The report evidences the complete grasp by the Monetary Commission of the problem, the discernment of the defects in our monetary system, and wise prescription of remedies.

"The fundamental declaration that the existing gold standard must be maintained is rendered possible by the plan for the separation from the fiscal Department of the Treasury, into one of issue and redemption, of all the silver coin and bullion, and of gold coin to the extent of 25 per cent. of all legal tender notes, and five per cent. of all silver dollars.

"This $160,000,000 of free gold is now in the Treasury, and the transfer might be made without any bond issue and would doubtless suffice for all redemptions, without recourse to the authority provided for replenishment by bond sales, if needed.

"These measures are essential to any reform, but we should consider the report in its entirety, as its recommendations are independent.

"Heretofore I have protested against the admission of silver dollars to redemption in gold, but their volume being fixed, and the silver certificates defined to be only obligations to pay the promised silver dollars, of this plan I am in favor.

"The report provides the only bimetallism that is possible in countries using gold as money, by the maintenance in circulation of the $452,000,000 of silver dollars, or their representation by silver certificates in denominations of $1, $2, and $5.

"National bank issues are fairly facilitated and new banks encouraged, basing circulation upon unimpaired assets, under Government supervision and guarantee of all notes. This would release the bonds now held by banks for popular holding.

"I have not before advocated the redemption of the greenbacks, but in connection with the provision for silver certificates and the plan for bank issues, I believe that it is practical to gradually displace them by National bank notes."

Winslow Warren, Collector of Customs at Boston and a prominent New England Gold Democrat, forwards from Old Point Comfort to a friend in this city some comments on the report of the Monetary Commission made public to-day. Mr. Warren says:

"The views stated in the report fairly represent the position of many Gold Democrats at present. It is difficult to condemn such a matter. While I greatly prefer a funding of all the paper currency by the gradual substitution of National notes and the divorce of the Treasury thereby from the banking business, and in some respects prefer Secretary Gage's plan, as promising more speedy redemption of the greenbacks, I recognize that the plan may be more acceptable as moderate and conservative, and meeting, perhaps, the difficulties surrounding immediate legislation. I do not altogether agree to the provisions for settling the silver bullion. A great part of that might well be converted into subsidiary small coin, for which there is a great demand. Mr. Leighton's point as to the reissue of notes in the fourteenth section seems to me to be well taken. The National banks section seems complicated and may prove too onerous for the banks. Other than these points the plan certainly secured the gold standard, and so gradual is its operation, and it will so relieve the needs of the South and Southwest, that it is well worthy of adoption, even with the possibility that upon trial it might be amended in some particulars. We face a difficult position.

"Unfortunately, finance, which is elsewhere a science, is in this country politics and subject to political conditions. To secure any financial reform we need determined and militant advocates and the union of those who think alike; but many with the clearest convictions, and who have sacrificed party connections and hopes for principle, are in a state of doubt and more or less irritation with the party whose success they assured.

"The passage of an extreme tariff was contrary to their hopes, if not expectations. The indifference of the bulk of the Republican Party to currency reform and the relegation to the rear of the tariff, the assault upon wise extensions of the civil service law, with the obvious purpose of filling the public service with partisans and other things, have alienated a large body of earnest men and made their co-operation much more difficult to obtain than it should have been from the natural feeling that they have been used and then ignored, out of which comes the thought that little of true reform can be obtained through the Republican Party.

"This condition confronts us, and much earnest, patriotic action will be needed to overcome it.

"Many of our best men and soundest thinkers believe that financial reform can come from no party effort, but by a union of men who are willing to fight for it, and to that end to make mutual sacrifices and concessions."

A PLEA FOR BRANCH BANKS.

Thomas G. Shearman Explains His Plan for Settling the Currency Question in This Country.

In response to a request from the Monetary Commission for an expression of his views on various financial questions, Thomas G. Shearman of this city has submitted to the commission a paper on the establishment of branch banks on a large scale.

"I regard this plan as far more important, as well as more practicable," says Mr. Shearman, "than any other remedy which has been proposed for the settlement of the currency question."

Mr. Shearman insists that nature has driven conditions forward to a point at which the whole country is actually on a banking basis, instead of a money basis, for exchange. Those sections of the country which have the fewest good banks are just as much upon a banking basis as the rest of the country. The tremendous increase of exchange, which has gone on with advancing civilization, has reached proportions which make it hopeless to expect that such exchanges can ever be carried on by the use of actual money, however that term may be defined. And whether money consists only of gold and silver, or includes also bank and Government notes, representing gold and silver, makes practically no difference. There is not, there never was, and there never will be enough money, even within these liberal definitions, to enable one-tenth of the exchanges of this country to be conducted by the actual use of any such money. The disproportion will increase instead of diminish.

"Large central banks ought to be allowed to establish branches in every part of the country," continues Mr. Shearman. "These branches could be conducted with great economy, and therefore could furnish the means of exchange at but a slight advance over the cost of exchanges in the cities. They would have practically just as good information as the city banks have, because every morning they would be advised by telegraph of every change in affairs which the central bank considered important in the management of its own transactions. The amount of actual money used in each of these branch banks would be extremely small; and yet the amount of actual money available in each, in case of some local pressure, would be fifty times as great, since all the resources of the central bank would be behind it.

"The effectiveness of the branch bank system in solving the currency problem is sufficiently proved by the example of Canada, where this system is in full operation, and the currency question is never raised.

"As a condition of permission to establish branches, the parent bank, and every branch thereof, should be required to accept the certified checks of any branch on deposit as equivalent to cash, which, however, they would undoubtedly do without compulsion. If the central bank issued bank notes, all the branches should be required to redeem those notes up to such a moderate amount as might be reasonable. As a further condition, every bank establishing branches should be required to accept on deposit, and collect without charge, checks upon any other National bank, though not, of course, to credit the amount of such checks as cash until collected."

DECEMBER TREASURY FIGURES.

Statistics of the Public Debt, Receipts and Expenditures, Coinage and Currency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued to-day, shows that at the close of business Dec. 31, 1897, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $909,111,567, a decrease for the month of $10,114,890. This decrease in the debt is due principally to an increase in the cash, which is accounted for by the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad. Following is a recapitulation of the debt:

Interest-bearing debt	$847,365,620
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,330,270
Debt bearing no interest	385,890,446
Total	$1,234,586,336

This amount, however, does not include $576,956,933 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold	$197,469,235
Silver	507,291,684
Paper	106,331,692
Funds, disbursing officers' balances, &c	50,298,759
Total	$861,391,370

Against this there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $625,916,601, which leaves the cash balance in the Treasury $235,474,769.

The monthly statement of the Government receipts and expenditures for the month of December shows the total receipts to have been $59,646,698, of which $11,669,788 was from customs, $14,342,928 from internal revenue, and $33,642,080 from miscellaneous sources.

The expenditures for the month aggregated $27,634,092.

The receipts and expenditures for December include $31,715,204 received during the month from sale of Union Pacific Railroad, $900,000 paid out to secure bid on Kansas Pacific, and $517,428 interest paid on Pacific Railroad subsidy bonds not due until January. Excluding these items, the receipts amount to $27,931,494 and expenditures $26,216,663, leaving a surplus for the month of $1,714,831.

As compared with December, 1896, there is shown to have been an increase of nearly $1,000,000 in receipts from customs and about $1,145,000 increase from internal revenue sources.

The monthly statement issued by the Director of the Mint shows the total coinage at the United States mints during December to have been $5,741,481, as follows: Gold, $3,626,642; silver, $1,977,167; minor coins, $137,671. The silver dollars coined amounted to $1,604,330.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows the total circulation of National bank notes Dec. 31 to have been $228,930,281, a decrease for the year of $6,646,100, and for the month of $619,426. The circulation based on United States bonds was $196,146,093, a decrease for the year of $19,704,214 and for the month of $5,589,479. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $32,784,188, an increase for the year of $13,058,114, and for the month of $4,970,054. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $218,992,950 and to secure public deposits $39,590,500.

The Carter Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—By an order issued from the War Department to-day Col. Thomas F. Barr of the Judge Advocate General's department, now at Governors Island, has been directed to act as Judge Advocate of the court-martial which will meet at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 12, to try Capt. O. M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, for his conduct of the Savannah Harbor works. Col. Barr takes the place of Col. Clous, who is relieved on account of illness, as explained in the order.

Justice Brown's Eyes Trouble Him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court is having rather serious trouble with his eyes. He appeared in the court to-day wearing heavy colored glasses. It is understood his physician has warned him against any present use of his eyes.

GORHAM
Sterling Silverwares
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT

Treasury Experts Fooled by a Bogus One-Hundred-Dollar Silver Certificate.

THE ISSUE TO BE CALLED IN

Secretary Gage of the Opinion that It Is Dangerous for Business Men to Accept Certificates of This Denomination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—John Cramer of the Sub-Treasury at Philadelphia to-day brought to the Secret Service five one-hundred-dollar counterfeit silver certificates. Their general appearance is excellent, and after close examination the officials of the Treasury cash room were undecided as to their genuineness, and only after the notes had been soaked in hot water, when the two pieces forming the front and back of the note came apart, were they convinced of the fraud. On examination of the day's Treasury cash another of the spurious notes was discovered. The notes brought over by Mr. Cramer had been turned into the Sub-Treasury by two leading banks and the Philadelphia Custom House, which had received them as genuine.

Agents of the Secret Service everywhere have been wired a description of the notes with instructions to be on the lookout for persons attempting to pass them. Inquiries have also been sent to all the leading cities to ascertain if any of the notes have appeared in other places than Philadelphia and Washington, and the best men in the service will be put on the case.

Following is a description of the note as furnished by the Secret Service: The note is of the series of 1891, check letter D, face plate 1, Tillman register, Morgan Treasurer, portrait James Monroe. All numbers so far seen begin with 345. The most marked differences between this note and the genuine are found in the seal and the numbering, the former being a shade lighter than in the genuine, and the latter slightly different in formation. Especially is this true of the 3 and 4. In the figure 3 the lower loop does not extend up as far toward the centre of the figure as in the genuine, and in the figure 4 the space between the base and the centre cross line is narrower than in the genuine. One of the principal points of difference, however, is that the new counterfeit is one-sixteenth of an inch or less shorter than the genuine.

The chief engraver at the Bureau of Engraving pronounced the counterfeit a very dangerous production. It was engraved on steel and printed on two pieces of paper pasted together after colored silk fibre had been distributed between them. The work, he said, was that of a very careful and excellent engraver, and while there was no appreciable difference between the genuine note and the counterfeit to the casual observer, under a glass many slight differences were discovered. These, however, were extremely difficult of description.

In view of the dangerous character of the counterfeit, Secretary Gage to-day decided to stop issuing and to call in all $100 silver certificates, of which there are about $26,000,000 outstanding. These will be exchanged for silver certificates of smaller denominations and the plates destroyed. As soon as new plates can be engraved, a new series will be issued. Assistant Treasurers at all of the Sub-Treasury cities will be required to send to the Treasury in Washington all $100 silver certificates in their possession and to request all banks, trust companies, and other financial institutions to do the same.

Secretary Gage said that in his judgment it was unsafe for business men or others to accept silver certificates of this denomination, and in case any were now on hand they should be sent to the banks for transmission to Washington.

TRAVELING POST OFFICES.

Proposed Improvement of the Rural Free-Delivery System.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—At the request of the House Post Office Committee, First Assistant Postmaster General Heath has in preparation an amendment to the Service Appropriation bill giving to carriers in rural districts authority to receive cash and obtain money orders for patrons, and to receipt for and deliver registered letters.

This additional duty could be performed readily by the carriers, who, if the scheme should be put in operation, would become "traveling Post Offices." Country people therefore would have nearly all the Post Office benefits enjoyed by residents of the city, as the carriers now are permitted to carry postal cards and stamped envelopes for sale.

Should the proposition work well, the department would be enabled to abolish many of the small Post Offices along star routes.

Mr. Van Cott After an Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Postmaster Van Cott visited the Post Office Department to-day, chiefly for the purpose of asking Postmaster General Gary to urge upon Congress the appropriation necessary to be expended to provide the mail shed on Mail Street that has been in contemplation. The Postmaster General will present the matter to the Treasury Department for its consideration, as the appropriation must be made for and expended by the Treasury Department, which is the custodian of the Federal building. Mr. Gary does not know of any reason why the expenditure should not be made.

Capt. Barker's "Good Friday" Letter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—It is reported to the Navy Department that Capt. Barker of the Oregon has unearthed the identity of the person who wrote the celebrated "Good Friday" letter which appeared in the religious press and charged the Captain with trying to Romanize all of the ship's crew. The man is said to be Ernest Robin of Castle Rock, Washington, a deserter from the Oregon. It is asserted he wrote the letter to arouse the sympathy of his relatives and make a pretext for his desertion.

Big Day at the Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Last Friday's business was the largest in the history of the Patent Office, the fees received that day amounting to $9,376. Friday was the last day in which inventors who had patents in foreign countries and desired to take out similar ones in this country could take advantage of the old law, which protected these patents for the full legal term in this country. Nearly 48,000 applications for patents were received by the office during the year, 4,000 in excess of the largest previous year.

To Study European Gun-Firing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Assistant Naval Constructor R. B. Dashiell has gone to Europe to acquire information for the Navy Department respecting the methods of gun fire practiced there on shipboard, with a view to the improvement of that branch of our naval service.

Indiana Gas Decision.

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 3.—Judge Fox of the Wayne County Circuit Court handed down a decision to-day of great interest throughout the gas belt. Charles H. Glawson brought suit to enjoin a company from cutting off his supply of gas because he refused to comply with a new order of the company fixing one price for gas used as heating and another price for that used for illuminating. Judge Fox held that the company must make its rate uniform.

DON'T.

Don't attempt to reform the world! It is a large hemisphere and life is short.

Don't talk politics to ladies or dry goods to gentlemen! Good taste will indorse neither.

Don't think because you have been successful in one thing you can succeed in all! Few people succeed even in one thing.

Don't think yourself physically omnipotent! The weakest persons and the shortest lived are frequently those who feel the best.

Don't delay when you feel weak, languid, run down, or debilitated! Take something to stimulate your energies at once.

Don't think that any stimulant will do! Doctors, scientists, and the best authorities agree that pure whiskey is the only reliable stimulant.

Don't be deceived into using an inferior whiskey! Remember that the most popular, the purest, the most powerful, and the most valuable whiskey is Duffy's Pure Malt, and that it has been so admitted for years.

Don't let your dealer deceive you or impose upon you by saying he has "something just as good," or "something he can recommend." He has interested motives in such assertions, and they should be distrusted.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE 41 BRAND OF PURE RYE WHISKY
Bottled by me? It does not need a Government stamp to insure its purity and quality. It speaks for itself. Try it. A choice assortment of Groceries, Wines, and Liquors.
Write for copy of my monthly.
L. J. CALLANAN,
41-43 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottle $1.00 at druggists.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

UNION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Consolidation of Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras Progressing Steadily.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The complete consolidation of Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras into a sovereign republic is progressing steadily, according to advices received by Señor

The Wanamaker Store

Muslin Underwear—A Sale Without a Parallel

ADVERTISEMENT concerning this sale seems necessary only as a medium of information,—not solicitation. Judging by the response to our announcement of yesterday, the best argument for your endance is merely the statement of our preparations for it.

Regarding these notably low prices, we prefer them to be considered as an incident, rather than a feature. The feature of this showing—aside from its mere immensity,—is the *quality-for-price* presented in all grades. The phrase "low prices" has evil associations;—it marches so frequently with that abhorrent thing, *Trash*. Therefore, in noting these prices, please consider them only as the natural result of unusual circumstances. Unequaled facilities for purchase and disposition procure us the opportunity for collecting unequaled quantities, and unequaled quality-for-price follows as a mercantile matter of course.

Night Gowns.

THERE are twenty-eight styles at nine prices between 38c. and $1.75. Detailed description of all is superfluous. Let these few facts speak for the general excellence.

At 38c.—Of Muslin, 2 styles; square yoke of 2 rows of insertion and cluster of plaits, rolling collar and sleeves trimmed with neat embroidery; Empire style, with embroidery shield, large collar with cambric ruffle, sleeves trimmed.

At 75c.—Of Muslin, 2 styles; Empire style, with large revers, trimmed with embroidery; also a high neck, with square yoke, trimmed with 4 rows of embroidery insertion and clusters of plaits, embroidery on neck and sleeves.

At $1—Of fine Muslin or Cambric, 8 styles; high necks, V necks or Empire, trimmed with embroidery and insertion; others hemstitched yokes with clusters of plaits; some with the entire yoke of clusters of small plaits; some ribbon trimmed.

At $1.75—Of extra quality Muslin or Cambric, 4 styles; trimmed with handsome embroideries, high and square necks; some with large ruffles around the yoke; others ruffle over shoulder, and some with strips of insertion from neck to waist; finished with ribbon.

White Petticoats

28 styles at 12 prices from 35c. to $2.75. Specimen values:—

At 35c.—Of muslin, ruffle of cambric with plaits above.

At 75c.—Of Muslin, umbrella ruffle of cambric, trimmed with embroidery; dust ruffle.

At $1.—Of Muslin 3 styles, with umbrella ruffle, trimmed with deep embroidery ruffle; others trimmed with wide insertion, or cotton torchon lace and insertion.

At $2.—Of fine Muslin or Cambric; umbrella ruffle, trimmed with deep ruffle of handsome embroidery; one style with a row of insertion above ruffle.

At $2.75.—Of Cambric, 5 styles; umbrella ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; others with handsome embroideries and rows of insertions.

Other styles trimmed with lace and handsome embroidery up to $10.

Short White Petticoats

At 25c.—Of Muslin, cambric ruffle, with hem and cluster of plaits.

At 50c.—Of Muslin, umbrella ruffle, trimmed with embroidery.

At 85c.—Of cambric, umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

Others, lace or embroidery trimmed, up to $2.75.

Corset Covers

Of these there are 36 styles at ten prices, between 8c. and $1. Specimen values:—

At 8c.—Of Cambric, high back and square neck front, trimmed with embroidery and pearl buttons.

At 25c.—Of Cambric, 8 styles; square neck front and back; others V front and high back; some V front and back; all trimmed with wide embroideries.

At 50c.—Of Cambric, 7 styles, trimmed with embroideries, some with insertions; others lace trimmed; square, V and round necks; some have arm-holes trimmed.

At 75c.—Of Cambric, 4 styles; trimmed with fine embroideries; some with insertions; square and V necks.

At $1.—Of Cambric, 3 styles; trimmed with neat embroideries, insertions and ribbons; round, V and square necks.

Chemises.

17 styles at 7 prices from 18c. to $1. Others in more elaborate trimmings of lace and embroidery, up to $4.50. Specimen value:—

At 18c.—Of Muslin, round neck, trimmed with cambric ruffle.

At 25c.—Of Muslin, 2 styles; corded band, with open front; square neck; trimmed with cotton torchon lace, and embroidery insertion and plaits.

At 50c.—Of Muslin or Cambric, 3 styles; square and round necks; open and closed fronts; trimmed with embroidery and insertion, cluster of plaits.

At $1.—Of Cambric and Nainsook; 3 styles, square and round necks, trimmed with handsome embroidery and insertion.

Drawers.

25 styles at 9 prices from 10c to $1.50. A very large assortment at other prices up to $4.50. Specimen values:

At 10c.—Of Muslin, with hem and plaits.

At 20c.—Of Muslin, with deep hem and 3 plaits.

At 35c.—Of Muslin or Cambric, 3 styles; deep umbrella ruffle, hemstitched; umbrella ruffle, trimmed with embroidery; narrow ruffle of neat embroidery, with plaits above.

At 50c.—Of Cambric or Muslin, 8 styles; umbrella shaped or the narrow ruffle; some trimmed with embroidery, others with insertion, some lace trimmed, others hemstitched.

At $1.—Of Cambric or Muslin, 4 styles; trimmed with handsome embroideries; some with insertions, others lace trimmed, some umbrella shaped.

At $1.50—Of fine Cambric, trimmed with handsome embroidery and insertion.

For Infants and Young Children.

AS a companion to the sale of muslin underwear there has been prepared an extensive collection of Layettes and articles for children's wear, which is rich in desirable items at very moderate prices. Some details follow regarding the prices; it is unfortunate that the exquisite daintiness of the garments cannot be described in type.

INFANTS' WEAR

At 25c.—Infants' Slips of Nainsook, with box plait down front, finished at neck and on cuff with ruffle.

At 35c.—Same style with fine Swiss edge on neck and cuff.

At $.50—Slip of Nainsook, pointed yoke of twenty fine plaits and four Swiss insertions, ruffle of fine Swiss embroidery over shoulders, sleeves and collar; trimmed with insertion and ruffle of embroidery; deep hem on skirt.

CHILDREN'S WEAR

Girl's muslin Drawers, well-made, buttonholes in bands, continuous facing on sides; with hem and four plaits. Prices vary according to size; 2 to 14 years, 6 to 22c.

Girl's Gowns, with square yoke of clusters of plaits and two Swiss insertions; ruffle of embroidery around neck, down front and on sleeve; 2 to 14 years, 50 to 80c.

At 50c.—Short dress of Nainsook, pointed yoke of hemstitched plaits and Swiss inser ion, finished on yoke, neck and sleeves with feather stitched band, ruffle of embroidery on neck and sleeve; wide hem on skirt; 6 months to 2 years.

At $1.25—Boys' Dresses of fine lawn, box plaited down front, made with belt at waist, collar and sleeve trimmed with Swiss embroidery; 1 to 3 years.

Second floor.

Women's Shoes.

THERE'S always a sharp demand for the Keep-Wanamaker Cushion shoe whenever it's particularly cold or especially drizzly. It's a shoe that keeps out both chill and damp;—that's why. No less stylish in appearance because practical and comfortable.

Women's sizes only, in many styles,

$2.40 to $4.

There's a lot of mixed sorts of women's Shoes selling at

$1.90

If we can fit you, you save a full half, and we can fit you if you'll give us a try or two.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's Real Kidskin Gloves 75 cents.

THEY were made to retail at $1.50. Tans, browns, blacks, grays, four buttons, plain backs. How did it happen? Thus, the importers wanted to liquidate and retire. Prices must evaporate when firms would liquidate. You pay only half price—the other half is vapor—gone.

Tenth street.

A Sale of Men's Suits.

THERE are 80 of these suits, and their prices have been, up to this morning, $15, $18 and $20. There is a wide range of choice in materials among fancy cheviots and neat worsteds. Most of the suits are single-breasted; — not all of them; some have double-breasted vests. All are this season's goods, and all have that stylishness of appearance and excellence of finish which characterize our clothing in general.

Twelve Dollars Each.

The eighty suits will just about last through the day at that price.

Second floor.

Dress Goods Strictly a Novelty.

IF Germany hadn't annexed Alsace they'd have been French. It's not the nationality of the thing, but its beauty. Barege of wool with silk warp. To the touch a rose leaf, to the sight a film that veils a blossom. There are 29 designs, the great majority formed of flowers—morning glories, tiny roses of the Dresden type, trailing arbutus, azaleas, poppies, gladioli, hyacinths among them; polka dots, single and assorted, and other styles that we cannot describe with sufficient clearness to be understood.

Width is 29 in., price 75c.

You'll like to see them—sure. But not more than we will like to show them.

Rotunda.

Embroidered Swiss Gauze.

THEY are here in troops—the aristocracy of cotton textiles. The skirmish line and advance guard of Summer Dress Stuffs. And they are all actual novelties.

Stripes of spiral embroidery in colors, between straight lines in white; $1.

Broche flower figures in colors on white grounds; 90c.

Plaid weaves in colors, with small embroidered figures in black on white ground, 85c.

Striped weaves in colors, with black *petits pois* on white grounds; 75c.

Striped color weaves with diamond dots of yellow, pink, heliotrope, light blue on white; 65c.

Six styles, striped and embroidered dotted, ombre colors; 75c.

All black grounds and embroidered black figures; 50c., 60c., 75c.

Fancy embroidered white designs on blue grounds; 75c.

Black grounds with white embroidered dots; 50c.

Black and navy blue grounds with white embroidered dots; 37 1-2c.

The Spring Dress Goods season is fairly open. Each day adds something to our rich collection. New York knows better now than ever before that our Dress Goods stock takes no second place in comparison with any stocks in any market of the world. Prove this by investigation.

Rotunda.

Women's Coats.

WITH only one or two exceptions, these coats are all imported models from famous hands. The exceptions are accurate *copies* of imported originals.

It is seldom that such values as these garments present at their present prices, can be advertised. It is an infrequent combination of circumstances which permits such liberal cuts from previous figures. It is a bargain offer in three chapters:—

First. A number of exceptionally fine coats in kerseys and rich velours, beautifully trimmed with braiding or fur; very richly lined with silk and satin rhadame. Formerly at prices up to $72. Now $25 each.

Second. Coats in kerseys and Sicilian cloths, all imported garments, former prices up to $55. Tight-fitting, fly-front or blouse. A number are richly braided; others have handsome fur collars and edges of Persian lamb or marten, all elegantly silk or satin lined. Price $20.

Third. Coats in kerseys and cheviots, fly-fronts and blouse styles; fur and braid trimmed; colors are tan, brown, blue and black. Former prices up to $42. Now $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

THE difference between the linen prices which follow, and the *next* linen prices which we shall advertise, will probably average a full twenty per cent. in favor of your buying now. This is the last quotation of the old-tariff prices. We have held these goods in their original packages since they were rushed here ahead of the new tariff, on purpose to emphasize the bargain element of these January offerings.

TABLE LINENS.

At 50c.—Full bleached Irish Damask, 67 in. wide; in popular patterns, good and substantial, worth 75c. a yd.

At 75c.—Full bleached Scotch Damask, 72 in. wide; excellent quality.

At $1—German extra heavy grass bleached double Damask—Barnsley finish; of best flax, very durable; 72 in. wide. Value $1.50.

TABLE CLOTHS.

Genuine Barnsley Damask Table Cloths; grass bleached—free from chemicals—thus retaining full strength. Sizes:

68x70 in., $1.75	68x107 in., $2.75
68x88 in., $2.25	70x108 in., $3.

NAPKINS.

At $1 a doz.—Good, bleached Scotch Damask, 17 1-2x17 1-2 in. Especially interesting to hotel and restaurant men.

At $1.25 a doz.—Full bleached Damask, in pleasing patterns; some 18 in., others, 20 in. square.

At $2 a doz.—Extra heavy, grass bleached Damask; 22 in. square.

TOWELS.

At 12 1-2c.—fringed huckaback towels, 20x40 in.

At 16c.—all white huckaback towels, hemstitched ends, strong and durable; 18x39 in.

At 18c.—Irish huckaback towels, of fine silky yarns, and generous size.

At 25c.—very fine all white German huckaback towels, hemmed, and bordered damask.

BED LINENS.

At $3.75 a pair—Sheets of strong, unlaundered Irish linen; neatly hemstitched; 90x95 in.

At $4.50 a pair.—Sheets of old-fashioned German linen, hemstitched; 90x96 in.

At $5.50 a pair.—Sheets of fine, round thread Irish linen, hemstitched; 90x96 in.

At 37 1-2c.—Irish linen pillow cases, regular size, neatly hemstitched.

A Trade Event in Laces

LET us say at the beginning these are not odds and ends, nor short lengths nor soiled, nor undesirable patterns. It is necessary to be thus precise, for this is a sale not to be confounded with common-place offers.

New goods, fresh goods, goods in present demand, and which will be in demand for six months to come, *at less than import cost*. That is the substance,—here are the details:—

13,660 yards Net Top Laces, yesterday, 20c to $1.25; to-day, 14c. to 65c.
1,734 yards Point Applique, yesterday, 25c. to $1.65; to-day, 10c. to 45c.
8,672 yards Mechlin Laces, yesterday, 8c. to 22c.; to-day, 3c. to 12c.
972 yards Margot Laces, yesterday, 30c. to 60c.; to-day 22c. to 28c.
7,197 yards Point de Lierre Laces, yesterday, 20c to 35c.; to-day, 15c to 20c.
14,088 yards Imitation Thread Laces, yesterday 6c to 29c; to-day, 3c. to 8c.
560 yards Valenciennes Laces, yesterday, 15c. to 40c.; to-day 7c. to 20c.
700 yards Point de Paris Laces, yesterday, 15c. to 40c.; to-day, 9c. to 20c.

Men's Silk Neckties 2 for 25c.

A CATASTROPHE in Ties—gets at your throat. The sadness is for the other fellow—not for you, not for us. "Economy is the road to wealth." So runs the New Year resolve. Here's your chance. "Silk ties, two for a quarter"—so cries the Men's Furnishing man. If we spent money describing them the price would double—but they are fine, handsome and will make nice little four-in-hands. Normally 50c. each.

Boys' Knee Trousers.

THERE are 250 of them, made in sizes to fit boys from 4 to 16 years. Ordinarily they would cost a dollar, but their presentation is governed by no ordinary conditions. Therefore,

Sixty-five cents a pair.

There's another lot of knee trousers for same ages, made from English corduroy, usually and popularly $1 a pair. You may have them for 75c. to-day.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CURRENT SPORTING NEWS.

Speculation is rife as to where the Brooklyn Baseball Club will play this season. The present owners of the club have in view a plot of ground between First and Third Streets, bounded by Third and Fourth Avenues. The ground is said to be owned by Al Johnson, the railroad magnate, who was a prominent figure in baseball before the Brotherhood squabble.

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The New York Baseball Club will open its new headquarters at 142 Broadway to-day.

***

Charles H. Ebbetts, who will eventually become President of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, has practically declared himself in favor of playing Sunday games. He said yesterday that the Brooklyn Club would play if other Eastern clubs decided to do so.

***

The Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday disqualified the Bay Ridge Athletic Club Basket Ball team, consisting of Messrs. Martin, Hopkinson, Diss, Coo, Cass, and Harrington, and the Fourth Separate Company team of Yonkers, consisting of the following players: Messrs. Ross, King, Koch, McQuillan, Williams-Frazier and Madden. Those teams played a game of basket ball on New Year's Day without obtaining sanction, and they also allowed unregistered athletes to compete on the teams. This disqualification carries with it disqualification by the League of American Wheelmen, Intercollegiate Association, Interscholastic Association, Young Men's Christian Association, and all organizations allied with the Amateur Athletic Union.

ICE ON VAN CORTLANDT LAKE.

The First Skating of the Season There Draws a Crowd.

The skating season at Van Cortlandt Park opened yesterday morning, and the ice is in excellent condition. The news that the ball was up traveled with remarkable rapidity, and before noon the lake was dotted with skaters. There are six inches of ice in the lake, which is capable of bearing an unlimited number of skaters.

All the police precautions have been taken and the big pavilion on the west side of the lake has been thrown open. Here skates can be rented and warm refreshments obtained.

About 6:30 o'clock last night the pond was cleared of skaters by the police. The lake will be opened again this morning to skaters, and special trains will run every half hour on the New York and Putnam Railroad from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue direct to the park.

Death of George E. Dillard.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 3.—George E. Dillard, special agent of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, was found dead in his room at the Kimball House at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He went to his room at 8 o'clock last evening. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from apoplexy.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Two Syndicates Said to Have Been Formed to Control Racing in New York.

A YEAR OF DAILY CENTURIES

E. S. Edwards Endeavoring to Accomplish This Feat—Pennsylvania for Potter—New York to San Francisco in 88 Days.

Rumors of cycle racing syndicates formed in New York to promote race meets during the coming season have been frequent recently. The success of the American Cycle Racing Association has attracted attention to the financial possibilities of encouraging the sport, and it has been intimated from numerous sources that powerful rivals would a tempt to wrest what has been practically the control of the metropolitan cycling from the "big four" of the association. Dudley Marks, the trainer of Teddy Hale, who intends to leave this country some day this week for the Continent, and bring back with him Tom Linton, the English flyer, and several other European notables, said yesterday that he knew of at least two syndicates that were being formed to control cycle racing in this district. He was not at liberty to name the persons identified with them, but he had been approached by them, and had listened to propositions pledging the racers he would bring to America to race solely for these concerns.

***

E. S. Edwards, a member of the Century Wheelmen of New York, has started out to ride a century every day of the present year, according to Matthew Gibb, Captain of the Century Wheelmen, and nominee for the club Presidency. Edwards began his remarkable task when the booming of cannon was ushering in the new year. His friends believe that, barring sickness and accidents, he will be able to finish his task. His riding will be mostly on the Merrick Road and the Coney Island cycle path.

***

P. S. Collins, Chief Consul of the Pennsylvania State Division, League of American Wheelmen, in a letter to a prominent league official of New York yesterday indirectly contradicted Sterling Elliott's statement that George D. Gideon, former National Racing Board Chairman, at the proper time would be announced formally as a candidate for the league Presidency in opposition to Isaac B. Potter. Mr. Collins says the Quaker contingent has pledged itself to a unit rule, and instructed Messrs. Boyle and Collins to pledge their votes to Mr. Keenan, the candidate on the Potter ticket for First Vice President, and consequently to Mr. Potter for President.

***

Conrad P. Helms, who left City Hall, New York, last September, to ride to San Francisco in eighty days, arrived there last Thursday, three days late. To Omaha, Helms was ahead of time, but from Omaha on he was delayed by severe storms of rain, snow, and sand. He intends to remain in San Francisco all Winter and attempt to ride in the Spring from coast to coast in eighty days.

***

A bicycle warranted to carry the rider one mile in seven and one-half revolutions of the pedals has been patented by Andrew Papperdakes of New Haven. It is a chain and sprocket wheel, but the crank shaft connects with a complicated system of cog wheels, which finally mesh with the sprocket wheel. The result is a gear of 8,448 inches.

***

Complaint has been made to the Brooklyn Bridge police that the employes setting the trolley wires for the electric road have dropped bits of wire on the bridge roadway in violation of the law which provides for a penalty of one year's imprisonment or $500 fine, or both, for such an offense. Several wheelmen have received punctures from this cause.

BICYCLES IN EUROPE.

American Wheels Have Met with Such Approval that Germans Are Agitating for an Increased Duty.

"The agitation for such legislative action as may result in the exclusion of United States bicycles has assumed such proportions that the increased duty may be confidently looked for in accordance with the usual procedure when an American manufacture or American produce becomes a serious competitor in German markets.

"The elegance, superior workmanship, and finish of American bicycles have made their pre-eminence so apparent that, in spite of their higher cost, they have found a ready market in Germany, as elsewhere abroad." So writes Thomas E. Moore, Commercial Agent of the United States at Munich, in a report to the State Department dated Oct. 28, 1897.

Consul Nusbaum, located in the same city, says:

"The bicycles of American manufacture have only been on sale in this city since the first of this year, but they have made deep inroads into public favor. Some of the local manufacturers will not manufacture any wheels while the present German duties are so low. The dealers prefer American-made wheels on account of their being more durable, lighter in weight, and superior in finish. Bicycle sundries have recently made their appearance. I think this an excellent opportunity for our manufacturers to increase their trade. It does not matter much whether they are of the very latest model; the price is the most important consideration. The average price paid for a high-grade wheel is from $40 to $75 at retail. The law in Munich requires wheels to be equipped with a brake. Double-tube tires and metal rims are preferred. It cost about $3.75 to deliver a bicycle in this city from New York, customs duties and freight included."

Of the general situation, J. C. Monaghan, Consul at Chemnitz, writes:

"I have just seen and talked with the manager of one of the biggest and best bicycle factories in the empire. He says the bicycle manufacturers will never rest till they get additional duties. I am of the same opinion. I am still of the opinion that our manufacturers could do no better and no wiser thing than to send in parts, against a possible increase of duties. In the first place, little or no risk is run, for our machines and parts of machines are so popular that they will sell on their merits. The manager with whom I talked has just ordered some thousands of our guide pipes and wooden guards. Both, he says, are better than anything made here. German wood guards cost 1.45 marks, and are absolutely no good. The American cost 1.05 marks, i. e., a batch bought in Berlin cost 1.05; but others, ordered directly from New York parties, cost only 85 pfennigs (20 cents) each. The same party is going to buy pedals in the United States. Made in his factory, a pair of pedals cost 6 marks ($1.43.) He gets them from the United States, both rubber and rat trap, delivered in Hamburg, for 4.50 marks ($1.07.) He pays here 16½ pfennigs (3.9 cents) per link for chains, 33 1-3 per cent. off, or, for a fifty-two-link chain, 5.71 marks, net (about $1.36.)

"Now, about the newspaper report that 'the request of the German manufacturers for an increase of duty has been refused.' It has not been refused, according to my informant, who is one of the best-posted men in the business. He believes it is bound to go in the form of a bill, unless the Treasury Department can find law or license for interpreting the following language, found on Page 611 of Troye's Zolltarif, in a way to work out just what the bicycle men want. Under the title 'wagons,' we read that 'wagons with leather or upholstery, even when the upholstery is not firmly fixed to the body of the wagon, shall pay 150 marks ($35.70) each.' The effort is being made to get the Government to interpret the word 'Fahrzeug' to cover 'Fahrrad' (bicycle.) I am very much afraid that this may happen. At this moment, I have no proof that this will be done. I am satisfied that something will be done to impress the belief upon the German market that it is in great danger of being invaded. The movement thus far has not been in the shape of a bill, but in the form of a petition that had its origin in a complaint, indorsed by Miquel, that the schedules were not differentiated or specialized sufficiently. If they get the Government to put bicycles under 'Fahrzeug' they may not only have to undergo a 6 per cent. duty, but to come in with a 150-mark rate per wheel. This is the great danger. If the wheels come in parts, then the duties will be on the parts and, of course, will be very moderate—about 6 per cent.; they can go as high as 10 per cent. The customs people act through the Treasury, or 'Finanz Ministry,' in Berlin. Hence a long time will have to elapse before the bill can become law, unless, as I fear, the word Fahrzeug is made to cover bicycles."

BRIGHTON BEACH FINANCES

The Racing Association Expects Soon to Pay All Obligations Against It.

HANDICAPPED BY POOR DATES

The Entries for the Season's Events Will Close Feb. 1—The Brighton Cup Stakes Raised from $5,000 to $7,500, Guaranteed.

During the past week or so vague rumors have been in circulation to the effect that the Brighton Beach Racing Association is in financial trouble. The assertion has been made in some quarters that the association has failed to meet some of its payments on stakes won during the recent season, but, strangely enough, it has been found impossible to trace these rumors to their source.

During the past two years the association, of which William A. Engeman is now the head, has spent in the neighborhood of $175,000 in making necessary changes at the track, and from a little narrow track with a small and uncomfortable grand stand and with surrounding conditions that were not at all pleasant to the eye, the track has grown by the use of this amount of money to be one of the best equipped tracks in the East.

The association has raised the purses and enlarged the value of the stakes in order, if possible, to bring about high-class racing on the track, which was formerly the home of the "Beach Combers," and all of these improvements have necessitated a large financial outlay.

But in spite of these efforts the association has been handicapped to a great degree, not only by the poor dates assigned to it last year by The Jockey Club, but also by the unfortunate weather conditions which prevailed during the meeting, and which gave only a few really fair days. Then, too, the dates assigned the association forced six days' racing each week for four weeks, which detracted somewhat from the receipts that would otherwise have come in had there been only four days' racing each week.

The result of all these matters is that the association does owe some money; but its creditors are men who are friendly to the management, and would under no circumstances attempt to enforce a hurried payment. If, however, some one of its creditors should make a demand for immediate payment, the demand would be promptly met, even if it were necessary, so Mr. Engeman's friends say, for the President of the association to raise the amount necessary on some of his real estate.

The present financial condition of the association is felt by racing men to be only a temporary one, for they have learned that negotiations have been almost completed for the raising of sufficient money to pay all obligations. The fact that the association has issued its stake list for 1898, and that it has in many instances raised the amount of added money, is regarded by turfmen as sufficient evidence that the embarrassment is only a temporary one.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association announced the stakes to be run during the coming season yesterday. All the events will close on Feb. 1. With the exception of two stakes, $1,000 or more is added. The value of the Brighton Cup, the only guaranteed stake, has been raised from $5,000 to $7,500. The increase in the guaranteed value of the stake does not mean an increase of entrance or starting fee. The latter will be the same as heretofore. The Nautilus stakes have also been raised to $2,000. The programme includes the following stakes:

The Nautilus.—For three-year-olds, of $10 each and $25 additional to start. The association to add $1,200, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and one-sixteenth.

The Brighton Handicap.—For three-year-olds and upward, $50 each. The association to add $2,000. To the winner, $1,500; to the second, $300; to the third, $200. One mile and a quarter.

The Brighton Cup of $7,500.—For three-year-olds and upward, of $100 each or $25 if declared by May 1, and $100 additional for starters. To the winner, $5,500; to the second, $1,250; to the third, $750. Two miles and a quarter.

The Saragossa.—For three-year-old fillies, of $10 each and $25 additional to start. The association to add $1,000. One mile.

The Test Handicap.—For three-year-olds and upward, $30 each. The association to add $1,000, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile.

The Flight Handicap.—For three-year-olds and upward, of $30 each. The association to add $1,000, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Six furlongs.

Sea Gull Handicap.—For three-year-olds, of $10 each and $25 additional for starters. The association to add $1,000, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile.

The First Attempt.—For two-year-olds, of $10 each and $20 additional to start. The association to add $1,000, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Five furlongs.

The Distaff.—For two-year-old fillies, of $10 each and $20 additional to start. The association to add $750, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Five furlongs.

The Spinster.—For two-year-old fillies, of $10 each and $20 additional to start. The association to add $750, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Six furlongs.

The Rising Generation.—For two-year-olds, of $10 each and $20 additional to start. The association to add $1,000, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Six furlongs.

The Undergraduate.—For two-year-olds, of $10 each and $20 additional to start. The association to add $1,000, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Five furlongs.

The Electric Handicap.—For two-year-olds, of $30 each. The association to add $1,000, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Six furlongs.

The Winged Foot Handicap.—For two-year-olds, of $20 each. The association to add $1,000, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Five furlongs.

The Punchestown Steeplechase Handicap.—For four-year-olds and upward, of $25 each. The association to add $750, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. The full course.

The Chantilly Handicap.—For three-year-olds and upward, of $25 each. The association to add $750, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and a half over six flights of hurdles.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Results at Ingleside to-day were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Velox won, Little Singer second, Rufalba third. Time—1:29¾.

SECOND RACE.—Purse. Eleven-sixteenth mile. Dr. Sharp won, Official second, Martha H. third. Time—1:07¾.

THIRD RACE.—Allowances. One mile. The Roman won, Horatio second, Red Glenn third. Time—1:41½.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Mile and a half. Argentina won, Personne second, Charles Reiff third. Time—2:37½.

FIFTH RACE.—Allowances. Six furlongs. Cash Day won, Rubicon second, Benamela third. Time—1:13¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Fashion Plate won, Kamsin second; Stentor third. Time—1:15.

BALDWIN BEATS VON DER AHE.

The Pitcher's Judgment Against the St. Louis Magnate Affirmed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment of the Common Pleas Court of Pittsburg in the damage suit of Pitcher Mark Baldwin against Chris Von der Ahe, owner of the St. Louis Baseball Club. The suit grew out of charges of conspiracy made by Von der Ahe against Baldwin when the latter was playing with the Pittsburg team in the Spring of 1892.

Von der Ahe alleged that Baldwin attempted to persuade "Silver" King, then a famous pitcher, to desert from the St. Louis team and sign a contract with Pittsburg. Baldwin was arrested and locked up, and later he sued Von der Ahe for $10,000 damages for false arrest. Two different juries in Pittsburg decided in Baldwin's favor for $2,500 damages, and to-day's decision of the Supreme Court establishes his right to that amount of the St. Louis magnate's cash.

English Cricketers in Australia.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Jan. 3.—In the second test match between the Australians and the visiting English cricketers the former were all out to-day for 520 runs. At the close of play this afternoon the Englishmen had scored 22 runs for one wicket down.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES
EISNER & MENDELSON CO. NEW YORK, AGENTS.

Hetty Green says:
Imitators always come to grief.

A great many people will rejoice thereat, especially those who have been unfortunate enough to have bought imitations or refilled bottles. If all persons who have bought or drank imitations would send us the particulars, name and address of the offenders, we will act in the matter. No other house can bottle

Old Crow Rye.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
69 Fulton St., also Broadway and 27th St.
Agents for the Pleasant Valley Wine Co.

A JUDGMENT FOR $400,000.

The Decision in a Suit Against Amzi L. Barber and Others by Gen. W. W. Averill.

A judgment for about $400,000 was directed on Friday by the Appellate Division in this city against Amzi L. Barber of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company in the suit brought against him and others by Gen. William W. Averill as a stockholder of the American Asphalt Pavement Company. The action was brought for the benefit of that company and its stockholders, to compel defendants to transfer to the American Asphalt Pavement Company certain patents which they had purchased and taken title to themselves, and procured to be reissued while they were trustees of the American Company, and to compel them to account for the profits.

A decree obtained several years ago that the patents became in equity the property of the American Company and its stockholders was reversed by the late General Term as to the Barber Company. The De Smidt patents referred to expired on May 31, 1887. At that time the profit from contracts for paving streets in Buffalo amounted to about $290,000. The referee held that these profits should be accounted for, but not the profits which accrued subsequently. The Appellate Division had modified the judgment by increasing the amount to be paid by Mr. Barber to the receiver by $102,965, being the profits which accrued after reissue of the patents, subsequent to May 31, 1887, with interest from Jan. 1, 1888.

Justice Williams, who gave the opinion, said the contracts when made were the contracts of the American Asphalt Pavement Company, and they had a right to the profits realized under the contracts, whether the work was actually done before or after the expiration of the patents, or the reissue of them. It was held that the referee should not have separated the work, as he was not required to pass upon the question as to the validity of the patents, or of their reissue, and that whether the patents were valid or invalid, they belonged to the American Company, and not to Barber.

$30,000 FOR A SWOLLEN NOSE.

Israel Scher Sues a Cable Car Company Which, He Says, Is Responsible for a Strange Disfigurement.

Before Justice Giegerich and a jury, in the Supreme Court, Israel Scher is suing the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for $30,000 damages for disfigurement and injury. Scher alleges that in consequence of the carelessness of a gripman on a Broadway car of the Metropolitan Company he was knocked down and dragged over a block by a car near Prince Street and Broadway. Injuries resulting from this accident, he claims, have damaged him to the extent sued for.

The principal injury done him, he says, was the disfigurement of his nose, which, as he showed in court, is about five times the normal size and continually growing bigger. He says that this unnatural enlargement makes him the constant butt of ridicule, besides the actual inconvenience and suffering of having such a swollen organ. He claims, also, other injuries, both external and internal.

In the testimony which was taken yesterday the attorneys for the cable road questioned the plaintiff regarding the former good condition of his nose. He averred that while he had had trouble with it, his present dilemma was solely due to the accident. He had been in a hospital in Vienna, but for another disorder. Prior to Dec. 13, 1894, Mr. Scher said, he had experienced no more trouble than the ordinary man in the process of breathing. In court he wore a silver tube inserted in his throat, and talked in such a strained manner that his answers and statements had to be repeated by an interpreter standing close to him.

John Scribner, attorney for the Metropolitan Company, said that the injuries bore absolutely no relation to the accident, and that Scher's present condition would have ensued had he not been struck by the car. He also tried to show that the company was not to be blamed for the accident, since, he said, Scher had not exercised due care in making the crossing. The plaintiff said that the car was going at full speed, and that it would have been impossible for him to have dodged it, because of a rapidly approaching car from the other direction.

The case will be continued this morning before Justice Giegerich.

NEW GOLF CLUBS ELECTED.

Membership in the United States Golf Association Passes the Hundred Mark.

Eight new golf clubs have just been elected as allied members of the United States Golf Association, and this swells the membership of the association to 103 clubs. At the beginning of 1897 the golf clubs in the association were less than twenty. The eight new clubs are: Crescent Athletic Club, Country Club of Farmington, Conn.; Newton Gold Club, Newton, Mass.; Princeton Golf Club, New Jersey; Cummaquid Golf Club, Barnstable, Mass.; Swannahoa Country Club, Asheville, N. C.; Wee Barn Golf Club, Noroton, Conn., and the Town and Country Club of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will not be held until just before the annual meeting, probably in the afternoon of that day, Feb. 17.

Charles B. Macdonald, the prominent Chicago golfer and First Vice President of the United States Golf Association, paid a flying visit to New York on business last week, only remaining two days. He attended the Executive Committee meeting, but did not visit any of the neighboring golf clubs.

The Wee Barn Golf Club of Noroton, Conn., will hold its annual meeting to-morrow night and elect new officers for the coming year. Several amendments to the constitution will also be acted upon and the membership limit raised and dues increased.

The Ward Line's New Steamer.

Officers of the Ward Line denied yesterday that the Cramps had an order for five new vessels for that line. As heretofore reported, the Cramps are to build two new steamers for the Ward Line, built to conform with the Government requirements for auxiliary cruisers of the second-class. The new boats are to be 5,000-ton twin screw vessels, 360 feet in length, 50 feet beam, 32.2 depth, 20 feet draught, and coal capacity for steaming 5,000 knots, the bunkers being arranged to afford best protection from hostile shot. The engines will be triple expansion, and the vessels will have two funnels. The new steamers will ply in the regular New York, Cuban, and Mexican services of the Ward Line.

Colored Man Suffocated.

Jersey City was visited by another fatal fire, at 2:55 o'clock yesterday morning. The victim was William Hutchinson, colored, twenty-nine years old. The house in which he met his death was a two-story frame building, 806 Newark Avenue. The owner, Owen Maguire, had employed Hutchinson to look after the building for him, as it was unoccupied. When the fire had been extinguished Hutchinson was found in a room on the second floor, which had not been touched by the flames. He had been suffocated by smoke.

CITY LEGISLATORS MEET

The First Session of the Council in Its Chamber Held Amid a Profusion of Flowers.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

He Calls the Attention of the Members to Serious Questions Confronting Them and Urges the Necessity of Economy in Expenditures.

The Municipal Legislature of New York convened at noon yesterday. The chambers of the upper and lower houses had the appearance of conservatories, so many floral gifts had been sent to the members. All the forenoon, prior to the opening hour, crowds of privileged citizens viewed the rooms and admired the flowers. At 10 o'clock members of the Council and the Board of Aldermen began to arrive, and an hour before noon a majority of them were on hand.

When President Guggenheimer came he found on his desk a huge toy tiger, a mechanical device whose head wagged incessantly. It was the gift of Herman Sulzer. Many of the Councilmen stroked the effigy and made jokes about it. At noon the business of the day began, and the President called the Council to order. Many spectators were present. Groups of men and women, the relatives and friends of the members, sat about the sides of the chamber or occupied places in the gallery. Among these onlookers was ex-United States Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio. One of the pleasant incidents of the day was the presentation of an ivory, silver-bound gavel to the President by Commissioner Miles O'Brien.

As soon as President Guggenheimer had formally opened the session he said: "The Council will now proceed to the election of a Vice Chairman." Councilman McGarry nominated John T. Oakley, and Mr. Oakley was elected. Councilman Williams, for the Republicans, moved to make the election unanimous. Henry C. Hart of the Third District offered a resolution nominating P. J. Scully, ex-Deputy County Clerk, for Clerk. Nicholas J. Hayes was nominated for Deputy Clerk and Michael C. Padden for Sergeant-at-Arms. The vote on the nominations was unanimous. Clerk Scully called the roll and every member responded to his name. This is the roster:

Dist.	Dist.
1. Thomas F. Foley, John T. Oakley, Martin Engel.	6. Chas. H. Francisco, Francis F. Williams, Conrad H. Hester,
2. Frank J. Goodwin, Charles F. Allen, Patrick J. Rodor.	7. Adam H. Leich, Henry French, Charles H. Ribbets.
3. Harry C. Hart, Geo. B. Christman, John J. Murphy.	8. John J. McGarry, William A. Doyle, Martin F. Conly.
4. Eugene A. Wise, Stewart M. Brice, Herman Sulzer.	9. D. L. Van Nostrand, Joseph Cassidy.
5. William J. Hyland, A. C. Hottenroth, Bernard C. Murray.	10. Joseph T. O'Grady, Benjamin F. Bodine.

The President's Address.

President Guggenheimer then read an address to the Council. In part, he said:

"Gentlemen of the Council: To-day we are making history. The old New York—the city between the rivers—the city that was narrow and long—the city familiar throughout the world for her commerce, her wealth, and her philanthropies—is no longer an entity.

"Those of us who have lived in old New York during the greater part of our lives cannot but feel to-day some regret that things are changed, for, however delightful the change may be, one's heart always has a warm spot for the associations of former times, and yet there is so much of genuine happiness at the result achieved that it overshadows all other and lesser feelings.

"It is an interesting fact that, while our city covers over 317 square miles of territory, and is larger than any other city in the world, and while parts of the city north, south, and east of the City Hall are distant fifteen miles away, yet thickly populated territory, only one mile from where we are now gathered is necessarily omitted from the city limits because it belongs to our neighboring State of New Jersey, and yet we all know that the growth of Jersey City, Hoboken, and Bayonne is but the expansion of New York. Perhaps in time they will follow the example of Kansas City and St. Louis, and take our name for their city, too, so as to have a New York on each side of the Hudson.

Serious Problems Ahead.

"We cannot, even on this gala day, close our eyes to the difficult problems that will confront us as legislators. While we cover more than two and a half times the area of London, our inhabitants are but 3,500,000 against London's 4,400,000; and in reality the contrast is even greater than these figures show, because in London great tenements are rare. To a large extent, the working people there live in small two-story houses where each family has a house to itself, so that most of the land within the limits of London appears like a city; while with our system of enormous tenements, it takes less land to accommodate 3,500,000 people than it would, had we the London system of separate houses. So that the fact is that large portions of the Boroughs of the Bronx, of Queens and Richmond, and even of Brooklyn, are essentially country districts, and yet these districts will hereafter pay city taxes and are entitled to their fair share of attention and improvement. This is but one of the many serious questions that will demand our thought.

"An experiment is introduced by the new charter; it is an effort to solve the demand for home rule. Of late years the legislative department of our City Government has had but little actual power; the prerogatives of the Board of Aldermen, for many years, have been very shadowy; almost all real power that was delegated by the Legislature was vested in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"But now this is greatly altered. Powers that formerly were vested solely in the Legislature are now delegated to the Municipal Assembly, and other powers are shared jointly between the Municipal Assembly and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Tax Readjustment Urged.

"The last question is one of paramount importance. To meet the yearly expenses of administration we have seen the valuation greatly increased, and the rate, instead of being lessened thereby, has year after year during the past three years likewise grown larger. The indebtedness of the city, caused by the issue of bonds, has in the opinion of some public officials almost reached its Constitutional limit.

"The most rigid economy in every department and in public expenditures is not alone demanded, but some relief should be accorded to our property owners and those affected by taxation by a thorough examination and readjustment on sound principles of our methods of taxation."

In closing the President said that the Council should formulate a system of taxation that would encourage the formation of domestic corporations and promote home industries, as well as bring back those former citizens who, for various reasons, had found homes elsewhere.

A committee was then appointed, consisting of Councilmen Allen and Leigh of Manhattan, Ebbets of Brooklyn, Bodine of Richmond, Murray of the Bronx, and Van Nostrand of Queens, to inform the Mayor that the Municipal Assembly had organized. A recess of ten minutes was taken, at the expiration of which Alfred M. Downes, the Mayor's private secretary, came in with the Mayor's message. It was at once read by Clerk Josselin Johnstone, and 2,000 copies were ordered printed. The reading of the message was interrupted by a motion to appoint a committee to wait upon the Board of Aldermen, and another motion to adjourn till Jan. 11. This committee was appointed to call on the Aldermen: Mr. Brice and Mr. Sulzer of the Fourth District, Mr. Hart of the Third, Mr. French of the Seventh, and Mr. O'Grady of the Tenth.

State Senate Rules Adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. Allen of the Second, the rules of the State Senate were adopted until a committee of seven on rules could formulate a new set. It was also decided to make the meeting day of the Council Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

The first ordinance to be passed by the Council was one introduced by Mr. Goodwin of the Second. It perpetuated the life of the old city seal. The following ordinances were also passed: To continue the existence of the Bureau of Licenses, and for the exaction of bonds from the employes of the city. It was also ordered that all ordinances now in force should be collated and codified by the Corporation Counsel.

Just before adjournment was taken, till next Tuesday at 1 P. M., the following Committee on Rules was appointed: Mr. Oakley and Mr. Goodwin of Manhattan, Mr. Hattenroth of the Bronx, Mr. Hester and Mr. Williams of Brooklyn, Mr. Bodine of Richmond, and President Guggenheimer, ex officio member.

After the Council adjourned an informal reception was held, and the members were congratulated by their friends and constituents. Many of these had come from Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond Boroughs, and had sent to their friends among the Councilmen floral gifts. A large bouquet of roses occupied a position on Clerk Scully's desk. It was the offering of friends from the Twelfth District. Councilman McGarry of Brooklyn was especially favored, and he was hidden behind the floral pieces that were on and about his desk. A florist who had charge of the arrangement of the bouquets said that the cost of them was more than $5,000.

SESSION OF THE ALDERMEN.

The Lower House of the City's Assembly Begins Its Work.

Michael F. Blake, Chief Clerk, called the Board of Aldermen to order at 12:20 o'clock yesterday. All but three members were present. The election of a President was the first business of the meeting. Thomas F. Woods of the Twentieth Manhattan District, the Democratic caucus choice, was nominated by Alderman Scott of the Fourteenth Brooklyn District, and Alderman Goodman, for the Republicans, placed in nomination Collin H. Woodward of the Twenty-third Manhattan District. The vote stood: Woods, 44; Woodward, 11. Upon motion of Mr. Goodman, the election of Mr. Woods was made unanimous. Clerk Blake then appointed Aldermen James J. Smith, Muh, Goodman, and Sherman of Manhattan, McKeever of Brooklyn, and Vaughn of Richmond a committee to escort President Woods to the chair.

Upon taking his place as the presiding officer of the lower house President Woods briefly thanked the board for the honor that had just been conferred upon him. Other nominations were then made, as follows: Vice President—William H. Gledhill, Manhattan; Sergeant at Arms—Thomas Coakley. Alderman Muh will be made Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Although classed as the "popular" body of the municipal legislature in and about the Aldermanic chamber, exclusiveness marked the first hours of the first day of the new City Board. A janitor stood guardian at the iron gate which bars the main entrance to the chamber, and he would let no one enter. The room at that time—9:30 o'clock—was devoid of ornament. But after 10 o'clock, with each passing minute came a messenger, burdened with some floral offering, or several men carrying gigantic pieces, a gift to some favorite member, and when the chamber was finally thrown open, after the Aldermen themselves began to arrive, it vied with the Council Chamber in point of flowered beauty. There were so many bouquets that it seemed at first glance that there was hardly room for the Aldermen.

A Chair from the Girls.

Among the first gifts to arrive was a red, yellow, and white floral chair. It was sent to Alderman J. P. Hart, and attached to it was a card inscribed: "From the girls." Alderman Dunn got a horseshoe of carnations, roses, and smilax, and nearly every Alderman received at least one fragrant present.

While waiting for the meeting to begin the members made themselves acquainted with one another, or in groups talked politics or greeted friends who had come to see them. At 11:30 the gallery was crowded with spectators, the majority of them women. By 12:10 the floors were crowded, but ten minutes later Capt. Copeland of the police cleared them, and then the first session began.

After the board had organized the following committee of seven was named to call on Mayor Van Wyck and the Council: Aldermen Gaffney, James J. Smith, McKeever, Muh, Goodman, Vaughn, and Geiser. A recess of ten minutes was taken, at the expiration of which the Mayor's message was received and read. A motion was made and carried that it be printed for distribution. The rules of the old Board of Aldermen of the City of New York were adopted temporarily, and President Woods was authorized to appoint a committee, of which he should be an ex officio member, to draft new rules. By resolution Rooms 10, 11, and 12 of the City Hall were set aside for the accommodation of Augustus W. Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan. The board then adjourned till Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock.

Had to Meet Again.

The board had not been adjourned for fifteen minutes when Clerk Blake discovered that no communication had been sent to the Council, asking whether the upper house had any business to transact with the lower branch. By dint of lively scurrying the Clerk found enough Aldermen to make a quorum, and the board reconvened. Aldermen Gledhill, Stewart, and Goodman were appointed a committee to see the Council. They did so, and came back with the report, "No business." Alderman Goodman, before final adjournment, offered two resolutions, one of which gave to those Aldermen who had been members of the old New York and Brooklyn boards and to the ex-Supervisors of Queens and Richmond Boroughs the right to select their seats without drawing lots. The other resolution follows:

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be and is hereby requested either to appoint a special commission or to request the Chief of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics to prepare a suitable compilation, descriptive of the beginning, growth, and realization of the movement which has resulted in the consolidation of the territory now forming Greater New York.

Resolved, That such memorial shall be a historical and statistical encyclopedia of all that pertains to the formation and creation of the Greater New York.

Resolved, That such work shall be appropriately illustrated and shall contain full descriptions of the exercises which were held in honor of the official birth of the enlarged city, public and private, and also a reprint of the various newspaper and magazine articles that have from time to time appeared relating to the greater city, whether such articles were favorable or unfavorable.

LUETGERT MURDER TRIAL.

Offer of $20,000 for the Production of Mrs. Luetgert Dead or Alive.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Police Inspector Schaack has made a verbal offer of $20,000 in approved real estate to any person producing Mrs. Luetgert dead or alive.

Attorney Harmon, who is helping defend Luetgert against the charge of wife murder, complained that he was prevented from producing Mrs. Luetgert by a lack of funds, and Inspector Schaack, it is said, chose the method of rejoinder shown in his offer.

The Inspector also hopes to put a quietus on the reports from various parts of the country that Mrs. Luetgert has been discovered.

THE E. S. DEAN CO.'S FAILURE.

The Manager and President Give Themselves Up to the Police.

Samuel Reifer, manager, and Myron L. Bernard, President, of the old E. S. Dean Company, surrendered themselves in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon. A warrant had been issued for their arrest on complaint of Mary L. Veith, at one time an employe of the E. S. Dean Company, who turned State's evidence after the company failed a year ago and its affairs became partly known. She charges the two men with conspiracy to defraud.

The men, when they came into court, were accompanied by their attorney, Abraham Levy. They were admitted to bail in $1,000 each, and their examination was set down for next Thursday afternoon.

TINY PAPER FLAG CAUGHT FIRE.

How the Stewards on the St. Louis Did Not Burn Old Glory.

The stewards of the American Line steamship St. Louis had a feast on New Year's. Many of the fancy confections, cakes, and the like, and fairy lamps from the saloon table gave a festive appearance to their more humble repast. A little paper American flag, stuck in one of the frosted cakes, came in contact with one of the candles. In the absence of some patriotic American to smother the little flame, the tiny flag went up in smoke, and some of the Britishers among the stewards made mirth over the event.

The incident was the occasion for a report, published yesterday, that English employes on the American steamer had set fire to the American flag.

POLICE BOARD MATTERS

New Commissioners Announce that Politics Will Have No Place in the Department.

PROMOTION FOR MERIT ONLY

President York Tells the Precinct Commanders All Laws Must Be Construed Broadly and Enforced Liberally—The City Not to be "Open."

The new Police Commissioners met at 11 A. M. yesterday and went into executive session in President York's private office. Acting Chief McCullagh was closeted with them for more than an hour. No routine business was taken up. There was a long discussion on the best method of bringing about the immediate organization of the department, but none of the details of the plan adopted was made public. Trouble over the standing of some of the policemen in the outlying districts where appointments were made within 100 days of consolidation is causing delay in effecting that organization properly.

The Commissioners adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Acting Chief be and is directed to assign such number of inspectors or other officers as he may deem necessary for the purpose of making a thorough investigation as to the status of persons claiming to be members of the Police Department in the Borough of Queens, and that they also investigate and report as to the condition of property belonging or claimed to belong to the Police Department in said borough. And that the Acting Chief be directed to assign such officers and men as he may deem necessary for the purpose of policing such borough.

Similar resolutions were passed as to the Borough of Richmond, the New York and Brooklyn Bridge police, and the park police in this city and in Brooklyn.

Under the first resolution Acting Chief McCullagh will detail policemen and commanding officers police the different villages in the Borough of Queens, where the status of the men is in doubt. The Commissioners decided to hold daily meetings for the present.

President York's Statement.

President York made this statement concerning the board's resolution:

We want to investigate the standing of the men appointed recently in Long Island City and also on Staten Island. Under the charter we are entitled to 6,282 patrolmen, and if we take in all the men who claim to be legal policemen in the several villages in the Borough of Queens we will be about 300 over the quota. We are anxious to straighten out these matters and as rapidly as possible, so we may go ahead and organize the force on a proper basis. On Staten Island three Sergeants and a number of patrolmen were appointed lately, and I do not think that they should come in any more than those men in Long Island City. In the mean time we will police these boroughs as far as necessary.

Before the meeting President York said all talk of there being open saloons or more open places on Sunday than heretofore was "rot." He said he was going to tell the men that the laws must be enforced as rigidly as ever, and that every law must be enforced.

Commissioner Hamilton has appointed Patrick H. Dunn as his private secretary. Mr. Dunn was formerly Deputy Commissioner of Jurors.

Inspector Thompson and a detail of policemen were sent to Long Island City yesterday afternoon to do duty at the Controller's office in that place while a representative of Controller Coler took formal possession. Acting Chief McCullagh said that he feared no trouble. The Long Island police were busy on something else, he said, and he sent Inspector Thompson over to take charge and be on duty until he could be relieved by the Long Island City police.

Captains Transferred.

Acting Chief McCullagh transferred eight Police Captains in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. They are: Capt. Stephenson of the Central Office to Eldridge Street, Capt. Titus of Eldridge Street to West Forty-seventh Street, Capt. Schmittberger of West Forty-seventh Street to Tremont, Capt. Hasslacher of Tremont to East Twenty-second Street, Capt. Smith of East Twenty-second Street to the patrol boat, Capt. Schultz of the patrol boat to Union Market, Capt. Hogan of Union Market to Macdougal Street, Capt. Allaire of Macdougal Street to the Central Office.

The changes went into effect at 6 o'clock last evening. Chief McCullagh said that the changes were made for the good of the service. He said that Capt. Stephenson is a young, energetic, and vigorous policeman, and that Eldridge Street Station, being one of the toughest of the city, Capt. Stephenson will do good work there.

Precinct Commanders' Visit.

All the precinct commanders of the city, with the Acting Chiefs and Deputies of the different boroughs, were at headquarters in response to a call from the board. There were thirty-eight of the thirty-nine of Manhattan and the Bronx present—Capt. Martens, who is under suspension, being the absentee; thirty out of thirty from Brooklyn; Capt. Darcy of Queens representing two precincts, and Capt. Blake of Richmond representing headquarters and four sub-stations. Acting Chief McCullagh, Deputy Chief Cortright, Police Inspectors, and Acting Deputy Mackellar and five Inspectors of the Brooklyn department, the heads of the two detective departments and Capts. England and McNamara of the New York and Brooklyn Park forces, and Capt. Ward of the Bridge Police brought the total to eighty-six.

Sergt. Flood called the roll. When he had finished, Capt. Stephenson, reinstated last Friday after three years' absence from the department, said his name had been omitted. There was loud applause when his name was added to the roll and he answered "Here!"

By direction of Acting Chief McCullagh all the policemen stood to attention in the courtroom as the Commissioners entered. By invitation of President York, they resumed their seats and listened attentively to his brief address.

No Politics in the Department.

"Chief and officers," said Mr. York without any formal preliminaries, "the board has summoned you here together that you may look at us and we may look at you, so that we can get better acquainted. I don't intend to make a speech. It is the desire of this board to do justice to everybody, and to do everything in its power to bring about the best class of discipline. It will be impossible for us to do it without the cooperation of the active heads of the uniformed force.

"There will be no politics permitted in the administration of this department, so far as the Commissioners are concerned. Promotion in the department shall be given for merit only. We expect that every commanding officer, from the Chief down, will enforce every law on the statute book. Political considerations shall not be permitted to weigh anything. All gambling and lottery laws must be rigidly enforced.

"We believe the efficiency of the department can be improved. We know it cannot be improved without your help. If we cannot get your help we tell you frankly we will get the help of some one else. We do not want any misunderstanding. We invite your confidence, and we give you ours. We will stand by you, and we expect you to stand by us. There shall be no favoritism. It will be useless for you to run after the Chief to ask him to change assignments, and it will be equally useless to apply to the Commissioners. The department is confronted by problems and perplexities that will take time to adjust. We hope to adjust them rightly.

Liberal Enforcement of the Laws.

"We don't want men detailed on the streets to arrest women in order to discover disorderly houses. That is no part of their duty as officers, but we expect you to break up such places and to take means to enforce all violations of the law, whether gambling or social.

"The impression seems to have gone out that the incoming of this board means an open city. I do not know what is meant by an open city, but there will be no 'open city' so far as this department is concerned as the term 'open city' is construed by the newspapers. We want the law broadly construed and liberally enforced. We want to do what is right, and we intend to do what we believe to be right, and we look to you to bring about the increased efficiency of the force. It is all for your benefit, because you are permanent, while we are only transitory.

"Let there be no misunderstanding. Preferment will only come from worth; favoritism is past and persecution is at an end. Give us your hearty co-operation, and we pledge ourselves to stand by you in all that is right."

There was loud applause when President York finished speaking. He whispered to Acting Chief McCullagh, and the Acting Chief invited the commanders to shake hands with the Commissioners. Deputy Chief MacKellar of Brooklyn presented the Brooklyn men as they filed by, and Deputy Chief Cortright did a like service for the New Yorkers. The men from Richmond and Queens and from the parks and the bridge introduced themselves.

When the ceremony was over, President York told the Acting Chief to tell the Brooklyn men they need not wear the shoulder straps introduced by Commissioner Welles any longer. The straps were never popular, and they were discarded on the spot, many of them being given away to the New York Captains, to be kept as souvenirs of the occasion.

SAYS FIREMEN WERE DRUNK.

Young Reich Extends This Charge to the Police in Reference to the Fatalities in His Family.

The bodies of the Reich family, who lost their lives in the fire at 317 Germania Avenue, Jersey City, were yesterday removed to the undertaking establishment of Lorenz F. Kleber, 418 Central Avenue, who will have charge of the funeral.

Coroner Delaney will hold an inquest at the Court House next Monday night. Among the matters which will be inquired into is an allegation made by Henry Reich, one of the survivors, that the police and firemen were drunk when they arrived at the fire. This statement is denied by Acting Chief John T. Denmead, who says the firemen were sober. He will, however, order an official investigation if young Reich makes charges.

Acting Chief Denmead admits that there was delay in getting water on the fire, but says that was because some of the hydrants were frozen. The officers of the companies which responded to the alarm say there was no delay in getting to the fire after the alarm was turned in. They say, however, that Reich was delayed half an hour in giving the alarm. The record shows the alarm to have been turned in at 3:33, and that an engine was at the fire four minutes later.

Gustav Loth says he saw no one drunk, and thought the firemen were doing their work well as regards the handling of the fire. He did not know that the Reich family was still in the house.

Julius Berger, the hatter for whom Miss Matilda Reich worked, will have charge of the funeral arrangements. The funeral will take place at Turn Hall, Webster Avenue, at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

One result of the disaster will be to change the system of turning in alarms. At present the box is affixed to a lamp-post or telegraph pole, while the key is left in a store, saloon, or dwelling, as is most convenient. As soon as possible the system of this city will be adopted, or the box will be fitted with a glass case containing the key.

Sigmund Reich is progressing favorably at the City Hospital. Warden Osborne broke the news to him yesterday concerning the death of his parents and brothers and sisters. He was greatly affected, but said he suspected that some of them were dead, because he had noticed that when he asked if any one besides himself was hurt no one seemed disposed to answer his questions.

CHRISTIAN AND EX-CONVICT.

For These Reasons a Jewish Woman Is Suing Her Husband for Divorce —Now He's Arrested.

Justice Gaynor will hear to-morrow in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn one of the most unique divorce cases ever entered on record. Mrs. Martha Reubel, plaintiff, seeks an annulment of her marriage to Siegfried Reubel, on the ground that he is a Christian and a former convict. The principal charge which will be argued, however, is that Reubel, who represented himself to be an orthodox Jew, is a Christian, and that, had he not made this representation the marriage would not have taken place.

Mrs. Reubel is only eighteen years old, and sues through her brother-in-law, Joseph Krises. Reubel is a physician, and it is also asserted in the papers to be presented to Judge Gaynor that he spent a period of his life in a German prison, whereas he had represented himself as a man of good character. Mrs. Reubel believes now that her husband was a German adventurer who was attracted by her money.

But the plaintiff does not rest with her suit. Since it was brought, her friends have caused the defendant's arrest on a charge of illegally practicing medicine. Her own lawyer prosecuted him before Police Justice Kramer in Brooklyn, who found Reubel guilty of the charge and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. The marriage took place last August, but the couple have been separated for several months.

ELI SHAW'S TRIAL BEGUN.

Accused of the Murder of His Mother and Grandmother in Camden Last October.

CAMDEN, Jan. 3.—Eli Shaw was placed on trial here to-day for the murder of his grandmother, Mrs. Emma Zane, on the morning of Oct. 12 last. A jury was selected at the morning session, and this afternoon the case was opened by William H. Carson, the assistant prosecutor, after which Dr. William F. Jones, the county physician, and Coroner A. H. Lippincott gave evidence regarding the bullet wound which caused Mrs. Zane's death.

Early on the morning of Oct. 12 Eli Shaw appeared at the door of his home, 242 Line Street, shouting "Murder!" and "Police!" and when the neighbors and policemen responded to his calls for help, they found Mrs. Zane, the young man's grandmother, dead in a chair in her bedroom on the second story. On the floor in the back second-story bedroom lay the body of Mrs. Sarah B. Shaw, the daughter of Mrs. Zane and mother of Eli. The latter informed those who entered the house that burglars had shot his mother and grandmother, and that he had been awakened by the noise made by the burglars in time to see one of the men fire the fatal shot into his mother's head. He said the men ran out the back door of the house, and that he then opened the front door and called for help.

After a few days' investigation the police placed Eli Shaw under arrest and charged him with the murder of his two relatives. The young man protested his innocence, and up to the present time has not deviated from his story that burglars committed the crime.

Eli Shaw was to have been married soon, the date having been fixed for a few weeks after the time of the murders. The theory of the county authorities is that Shaw committed the murders in order to become possessed of $3,000 or $4,000 which he would receive on the death of his mother and grandmother. The prosecuting attorney decided to try Shaw separately on the two murder charges.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The next lecture and entertainment under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will take place on Thursday evening at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. William N. Cohen, Judge of the Supreme Court, will lecture upon "The Profession of the Law and Its Demands." The lecture will be followed by musical selections.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Charles W. Penrose, Eleventh Infantry, Department of the Colorado, is extended two months.

Leave of absence for three months, from about Jan. 15, is granted First Lieut. William R. Dashiell, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Transfers in the Fourth Cavalry, to take effect Feb. 1: Capt. Alexander Rodgers, from Troop K to Troop A; Capt. Harry C. Benson, from Troop A to Troop K.

Capt. James B. Aleshire, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed from Chicago to Louisville on official business pertaining to the inspection of cavalry and artillery horses for the army.

First Lieut. John B. Bennett, Second Infantry, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and report to Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp.

Capt. George Ruhlen, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, and will proceed without delay to Vancouver, Wash., to take temporary station at that place.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Amphitrite, sailed from Charleston for Port Royal Jan. 1.

Porter, Dupont, Ericsson, and Cushing arrived at Key West Dec. 31.

Wilmington sailed from Norfolk for St. Thomas Dec. 31.

Essex arrived at St. Croix Jan. 2.

MR. VAN WYCK'S BUSY DAY

Plunged into Work and Received Office Holders, Admiring Citizens, and Some Cranks.

FROWNED ON THE CAMERA MEN

Treated Them with Brief Courtesy, and His Policeman Showed Them the Door—Banks of Deposit Designated in the Boroughs.

Mayor Van Wyck arrived at the City Hall at 9:45 o'clock yesterday morning. He came through the public entrance, and was unaccompanied. He found Private Secretary Downes and a big heap of mail awaiting him, but before he plunged into his correspondence the Mayor swore in Henry Steinart as Assistant Corporation Counsel assigned to the Board of Health.

He had hardly settled down to work before Patrick Keenan, City Chamberlain, and Controller Coler and Deputy Chamberlain Campbell called, and the four had a short conference. They comprise the Banking Commission, and shortly afterward Mr. Campbell gave out the following list of depositories for city funds in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens:

The Brooklyn Bank, the National City Bank, the Manufacturers' Trust Company, the First National Bank, the Mechanics' Bank, Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn Trust Company, Fulton Bank, Mechanics and Tradesmen's Bank, Manufacturers' National Bank, Commercial Bank, Sprague National Bank, Long Island Loan and Trust Company, Kings County Bank, Bedford and Brooklyn Bank, Broadway Bank, Nassau Trust Company, Franklin Trust Company, Twenty-sixth Ward Bank, People's Bank, Fifth Avenue Bank, Hamilton Bank, People's Trust Company, Kings County Trust Company, North Side Bank, Seventeenth Ward Bank, Hamilton Trust Company, Schermerhorn Bank, Bank of Rockville Center, Freeport Bank, Queens County Bank, Jamaica Bank, Flushing Bank, Union Bank, and also First National Bank of Staten Island.

On Friday the amount deposited in these banks was $9,313,812.07.

Shortly after the Banking Commission had gone Corporation Counsel Whalen, Borough President Peters, Assessor McCue, Civil Service Commissioner Deyo, and President Guggenheimer called. A few moments later in walked John C. Sheehan. The politicians present looked at him in astonishment. The ex-leader of Tammany Hall went over to the Mayor's desk and said:

"How do you do, Mr. Mayor? I want to congratulate you."

"Why, hello! John," said the Mayor, who had been so busy with his work that he had not noticed Mr. Sheehan's entrance; "how are you?"

The Mayor thanked Mr. Sheehan for his congratulations, and then Mr. Sheehan sat and talked with him for about ten minutes. Following the ex-leader came other Tammany men who are classed as "Sheehan men"—James W. Boyle and Daniel F. McMahon, and Andrew J. White, a follower of ex-Mayor Gilroy. James J. Martin, who, it is said, will be turned down as Chairman of the Tammany Executive Committee, was at the City Hall at the time, but he did not talk with the Mayor.

Mayor Frowns on the Camera Men.

It was now after 11 o'clock, and visitors filled the Mayor's office. Among them was a photographer, who wanted to take a picture of the Mayor at his desk. He came with his camera, but the Mayor told him that he would not be photographed.

"You must take your machine out of here," said Mayor Van Wyck; "this isn't a photograph administration!"

He had no sooner gone than in came a man with a snap-shot camera. The Mayor caught sight of him and an officer escorted him to the door.

Among the official callers at the Mayor's office were Dr. Nagle, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics; J. Sergeant Cram of the Dock Board, Councilman John T. Oakley, Congressman Sulzer, Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, who consulted with the Mayor about officers for the department; Dr. James Feeny, Charities Commissioner for the Borough of Richmond; Receiver of Taxes Austen and his deputy, John J. McDonough; ex-Police Justice Patrick Divver, Lawson N. Fuller, Andrew Freedman, C. F. Murphy, William L. Brown, John A. Ryan, Thornton N. Motley, Jacob Hess, ex-Subway Commissioner, and John H. Mooney.

Three colored men came in, and were kindly greeted by the Mayor. At 4 o'clock an old man pushed his way through the crowd to the Mayor's desk. He had in his hands a plaster of paris horse. He began to tell the Mayor that the horse was emblematic of the Mayor himself.

"Well, what of it?" asked the Mayor. The man only hemmed and hawed, and the Mayor put his hands on the horse merchant's shoulder and turned him toward the door with "That will do; that will do."

The Mayor is a bachelor, but he has not reached that age that compels his classification as an "old bachelor," and that he may possess regrets at his state of "single blessedness" is evidenced in a happy little incident that occurred late yesterday afternoon, and in which the actors were the Mayor, a young man, his wife and little girl.

Does the Mayor Mean Matrimony?

They came, in a hesitating way, into his room, and made their way to the front of the crowd and to within a few feet of the Mayor's desk. He did not notice them at first, but when he did, he beckoned to them. As they came near he leaned over his desk and shook them by the hand. Then he patted the little girl on the cheek, and, smiling up at the father, said: "That's what I ought to have—a wife and a little girl."

"There are many eligible girls, Mr Mayor," retorted the mother. The Mayor smiled again and again patted the little one on the head as he said "Good-bye."

After dictating a numerous correspondence, swearing in appointees, and making a number of important appointments, the Mayor at about 5 o'clock finished his first day's work and went up town to dinner.

COL. SWORDS WILL FIGHT.

As a Veteran He Says His Removal from Office Is Illegal.

Col. Henry L. Swords, who was pardon clerk under District Attorney Olcott, was removed yesterday by District Attorney Gardiner. When Edward Flynn, who had been appointed to the place, arrived at the office yesterday morning he found Col. Swords on duty. Mr. Flynn demanded his desk, but Col. Swords refused to turn it over to him. Mr. Flynn appealed to the new District Attorney, who told Col. Swords he had sent him a letter asking his resignation. Col. Swords said he had not received the letter, and maintained that he could not be removed because he was a veteran.

He surrendered his desk under protest. He has consulted a lawyer, and intends to fight the case.

"I am a member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R.," said Col. Swords, "and Mr. Gardiner is a member of Washington Post. He saw my veteran's button on my coat lappel, and said he hated to remove a man who wore that button. I replied that if he hated to do so, he need not remove me. He only smiled. Under a section of the Greater New York Act, and also under one of the laws of the State, I, as a veteran of the war, cannot be removed, so I have been led to believe."

McLAUGHLIN WAS ANGRY.

He Invited a Committee to Denounce Him All It Liked.

About two hundred residents of Flatbush visited Hugh McLaughlin yesterday to find out why Henry Hesterberg had not received an office. Mr. Hesterberg was a candidate for Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and if he could not get that, he was willing to take any other good place.

Mr. McLaughlin sent word that he would receive a committee of five, and Congressman E. H. Driggs, Police Justice Alfred E. Steers, Eugene M. Curran, James G. Duffy, and James H. Jones were admitted.

Before long the dispute became heated, and at last Mr. McLaughlin closed it by saying emphatically:

"You come here to threaten and bully me. I have no explanation to give you. You can go back to your ward and adopt as many resolutions as you like denouncing me."

It is probable that the delegation will avail itself of this permission. When the committee made its report to the delegation there were many threats of rebellion in the Twenty-ninth Ward.

DEMOCRATS FIGHT FOR OFFICE.

Internal Revenue Collectors in New Jersey to be Heard in Court.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 3.—Justice Kirkpatrick, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day set Jan. 12 as the date for argument in the cases of the Deputy Internal Revenue Collectors for the district of South Jersey, who seek to have themselves retained in office under the civil service law.

The Deputies who are fighting are Democrats who were dismissed by Collector Moffett when he was named by the present Administration. He appointed a full set of Republicans as Deputies. The Democrats claim this action was illegal and that their positions are covered by the law they invoke. The case will be heard at Newark.

MR. WOODRUFF'S COMPANY.

The Lieutenant Governor and Two Others Incorporate a Food and Medicine Concern.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The Maltine Company of Silver Springs, Wyoming County, to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of incorporation. It is capitalized at $1,000,000, dvided into 10,000 shares, and is to manufacture medicinal and food products.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn, Lucius H. Bigelow of New York City, and Rodney A. Word of Montclair, N. J., are the stockholders and Directors. The Lieutenant Governor takes $333,400 of the stock and each of the other two $333,300. The company begins business with a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.

Other New Corporations.

Frank S. Cushing Drug Company of Buffalo; capital, $1,000. Directors—Frank S. Cushing and Lucy E. Cushing, Lancaster; Albert L. Williams, Buffalo.

Sworts Produce Company, Limited, of Dundee, Yates County; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—William C. Sworts, C. R. Sworts, and George Peeples, Dundee.

United Metal Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture metal goods; capital stock, $25,000. Directors—Ralph S. Voorhees, Arlington, N. J.; Edward Neelan, Woodbridge, N. J.; Robert Swimmer and W. R. Elfers, New York City; W. E. Lund, Jersey City.

The Mohican Company of New York City yesterday filed with Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital stock from $50,000 to $500,000.

ALLEGED MINE SWINDLE.

Residents of New Britain Say They Were Robbed in the Purchase of Bogus Stocks.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 3.—Theron H. Camp, a wealthy retired manufacturer of this city, has come to the conclusion that he has been swindled out of possibly $15,000 through investments in alleged gold mine stocks, and other well-to-do New Britain residents, one said to be a retired minister, have been mulcted to the extent of $1,500 each.

The knowledge of Mr. Camp's transactions became public through services of papers on Mr. Camp, attaching property to the extent of $10,000 in suits brought by A. C. Fletcher and Wesley Supple of Philadelphia to recover on two notes given by Mr. Camp, amounting to $7,500.

The man who sold the stock gave the name of Francis C. Grable. He opened an office in this city in July, and at once called upon Mr. Camp and finally induced him to subscribe for some stock. As an additional incentive Mr. Camp was told that his note for three months would be received for the amount of his purchase, and if at the end of that time the dividends had not increased satisfactorily, the notes could be renewed. Mr. Camp purchased $7,500 of stock, and gave one note for $6,000 and another for $1,500, each for three months and made payable to a New York firm of brokers.

Grable soon afterward closed his office in this city. Just before the notes became due, however, he returned to New Britain and sought out Mr. Camp, and told him that if the returns had not been satisfactory he would prefer to have him renew the notes. Mr. Camp consented, and gave additional notes for $7,500, so that there is now $15,000 of Mr. Camp's paper supposed to be in the hands of innocent parties.

It has been learned that Grable had the first two notes discounted by the Philadelphia men who are now seeking to collect, they having ascertained that Mr. Camp's financial standing was good. A. C. Fletcher discounted the $6,000 note and the $1,500 note was discounted by Wesley Supple.

M

DEPARTMENTS BEGIN WORK

Wheels of the New City Government Started by the Men in Charge of Various Offices.

BUSY LEARNING NEW DUTIES

Subordinate Places Rapidly Filled—Old Officials Welcome Their Successors—Visitors, Congratulations, and Flowers in Profusion.

The newly created departments were more or less in a state of jumble and mix-up yesterday. The officials who were appointed on Saturday were engaged in trying to get things straight, so that work might begin. Some of them succeeded well and others did not. In the Public Improvements Department all was confusion. The President of the board, Maurice F. Holahan, having no office, sought refuge in the City Hall. He will to-day try to find offices, either in The Staats-Zeitung Building or the building of the American Tract Society, at Nassau and Spruce Streets.

James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, had his department in good working order at noon. He consulted with R. E. Dinse, who was ex-Commissioner Collis's chief clerk, and started in with his duties as though there had been no municipal upheaval to disturb the departments. A meeting of the Board of Public Improvements will be held at the earliest possible day.

The Controller's Office.

Controller Coler announced two appointments yesterday—Charles Rushmore, to be Assistant Deputy Receiver of Taxes for the Borough of Brooklyn, and Edward J. O'Flyn, to be Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears. There appeared to be no friction in the workings of the department. Business seemed to be transacted with as much facility as in the days of Controller Fitch. Controller Coler said that it would be some time before there would be put into operation the system of branch offices in the boroughs which has been planned by the new administration.

Patrick Keenan's Department.

The City Chamberlain took charge of the affairs of his department about 10 o'clock. One of the first things he did was to tell Deputy Chamberlain John C. Campbell that he would not be removed, that he was satisfied with his work. Little was done at the office, save of a routine nature.

Department of Taxes.

Commissioners Feitner, Sheehy, Salmon, Patterson, and Grell held a meeting at 10:01 o'clock yesterday morning, and until noon they discussed the affairs of the department. Commissioner Sheehy said that no immediate changes were contemplated in the working force. One of the first things which the Commissioners will do will be to supply the boroughs with branch offices. Commissioner Patterson will remain temporarily in charge of the Brooklyn office. Representatives from the tax offices of Queens and Richmond will meet the Commissioners in conference this morning. The Commissioners visited Brooklyn yesterday afternoon.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said yesterday afternoon that changes would be made in the personnel of his office either to-day or to-morrow. Thomas J. Creamer was sworn in as Assistant Counsel yesterday. He will represent the department at Albany and have charge of all legislative matters that have reference to the municipality. Mr. Whalen's assistants were installed in their offices yesterday morning.

Commissioners of Accounts.

Nothing but routine business was transacted at the offices of the Commissioners of Accounts. One appointment was made, that of James E. Connor, to be Deputy Commissioner.

Street Cleaning Department.

Col. George E. Waring, ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner, went to the headquarters of the department, in the New York Life Insurance Building, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock and had a chat with the incoming Commissioner, James McCartney. Later they went out to luncheon together, as Commissioner McCartney wanted to learn some of Col. Waring's methods. Mr. McCartney said that no appointments would be made that day. Patrick Divver was one of his callers.

Charities Department.

John W. Keller took possession of the Department of Charities office at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He was preceded by his private secretary, the Rev. Charles A. Alden, who, until a year ago, was in charge of the Congregational Church of Schenectady. The appointment was made on Sunday. Ex-Commissioner Faure received Mr. Keller, and turned the office over to him and his deputy, Thomas S. Brennan. Commissioner Keller said that he would soon appoint a purchasing agent for the department. It was said that W. A. Scott, 78 Warren Street, was slated for the place. Mr. Keller removed yesterday Thomas J. Murphy, Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, and installed in his place William B. O'Rourke. The Commissioners for the various boroughs will meet with Mr. Keller at 11 o'clock this morning to discuss the work of the current year.

Department of Correction.

Correction Commissioner Lantry made two appointments—U. O. Fanning, to be Deputy Commissioner for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and James J. Kerwin, to be Deputy Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens. The new Commissioners entered upon their duties at 10 o'clock.

Buildings Department.

Thomas J. Brady, President of the Department of Buildings, was received at the department offices in Fourth Avenue by the retiring Superintendent, Stevenson Constable, who turned over his badge of office. Mr. Brady was much moved, and his hand shook as he took the badge. In company with Mr. Constable he made a tour of the offices, and then held a reception in his office, into which a steady stream of his friends poured to congratulate him. Many floral gifts were sent to him.

Mr. Brady said he was not prepared to announce any appointments. He said he would first acquaint himself with the personnel of the offices, and read up on the changes in the building laws since he left office.

Fire Department.

John J. Scannell took charge of affairs as Fire Commissioner in the morning at 10 o'clock. Thomas Sturgis, one of the retiring Commissioners, made the transfer to him at Fire Headquarters, where many friends greeted him. Commissioner Scannell appointed P. H. Tully of Brooklyn as Deputy Fire Commissioner to act for the Borough of Brooklyn. At noon Commissioner Scannell abolished the position of Superintendent of Hospital Training Stables, which was filled by Frederick W. Meyers, Jr., and removed Alexander Hamilton, who was a driver for Gen. Le Grange.

Board of Health.

The new Board of Health met yesterday afternoon for the first time. It was decided that all business relative to the Borough of the Bronx should be conducted at the main office, in the Criminal Courts Building, and the President received authority to assign employes to the Bronx. All the boroughs will make weekly reports to the main office.

The board readopted the sanitary code now in vogue, and the President and Commissioners will prepare amendments to the code where necessary. A committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organization for the boroughs.

Park Department.

Commissioners Brower and Moebus temporarily organized the Park Board in the absence of Commissioner Clausen. Willis Holly was elected Secretary of the board.

Sheriff's Office.

Ex-Sheriff Tamsen spent some time with his successor, Sheriff Dunn, yesterday in transferring to the new Sheriff the effects of the office.

When Sheriff Dunn returned from luncheon he announced the following appointments:

Assistant Sheriff's counsel, B. S. Stone; Assistant Deputy Sheriffs, J. B. Gifford, Henry Reid, John J. Hassett, A. J. McGlvney, Henry Connolly, Lawrence Mulligan, and Thomas J. Shelly.

Mr. Stone has been connected with the Sheriff's office as Assistant Counsel for many years. Assistant Deputy McGivney was a Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Tamsen and now becomes the assistant to the deputy who took his place.

The deputies get $2,500 a year, while the assistants get but $1,500.

County Clerk's Office.

The new County Clerk, William Sohmer, familiarized himself with his new field of official labor yesterday. He was at his desk at an early hour, and made the following appointments: William H. Hornidge, as Equity Clerk, to succeed George H. Fahrbach; Sylvester E. Nolan, as Assistant Law Clerk, to succeed W. H. Hornidge; E. K. McEnroe, as private secretary and confidential clerk; David Roche and Matthew J. Stripp, Jr., as clerks of the old Superior and Common Pleas Courts records.

District Attorney's Office.

There was only one name on the door of the District Attorney's office yesterday, and that was Asa Bird Gardiner's, in big black letters. The names of Judge Olcott and his staff had all been erased. Judge Olcott called on Mr. Gardiner in the morning, and several of the assistants of the old administration dropped in for a few minutes.

In the rooms of several of the new assistants were floral wreaths which had been sent by political friends, and in Mr. Gardiner's room was a wreath three feet high, with a stuffed rooster in the centre. The only members of the reorganized staff who were ready to go on with trials were Assistant District Attorney Osborne and Deputy Assistant District Attorney Lloyd, both of whom were members of Mr. Olcott's staff.

Col. Gardiner last night appointed A. E. Bryan, a former reporter on the New York Journal, his private secretary.

BROOKLYN OFFICES TANGLED.

Few of the City Works Department Officials Were on Hand and Much Uncertainty Prevailed.

While the Borough of Brooklyn entered upon its position as one of the parts of New York without much friction, there were muddles in a number of the departments. In the City Works Department Commissioner Willis's Deputy, Robert W. Fielding, was waiting to welcome his successors, but he frankly admitted that he did not know who they were. The City Works Department has been carved up into a number of branches, each with a deputy at its head. These include the Department of Highways, headed by Thomas R. Farrell; Sewers, William Brennan; Water Supply, James Moffett; Street Cleaning, Patrick H. Quinn; Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, William Walton.

These officers did not appear to assume their new duties, and the City Works Department was in a badly tangled state. Mr. Fielding said that he had communicated with the Corporation Counsel's office to find out whether he should issue permits, but had received no instructions.

Borough President Grout announced that he had called a meeting of the Boards of Local Improvement for to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The meeting will be for the purpose of discussing all the duties that devolve upon the boards under the new charter.

Fire Commissioner Scannell visited Fire Headquarters, in Jay Street, during the afternoon, accompanied by Deputy James H. Tully. Ex-Fire Commissioner William Cullen Bryant, Deputy Clarence A. Barrow, and the other retiring officials welcomed their successors, and a number of floral pieces were presented to Mr. Tully on behalf of engine companies and other employes. Mr. Scannell received for $221.76.08 in the Pension Fund, which has grown from $206,406.86 under Mr. Bryant's administration, and $1,800 as the Badge Fund.

During the morning Robert H. Weems visited the Controller's office and handed ex-Deputy George Rowe a letter from Controller Coler authorizing Mr. Weems to receive all books, accounts, and records of the office.

The Health Office was in a state of uncertainty, as no one appeared there to relieve Commissioner Emery and his clerks of their duties. The clerks are continued in office until action is taken, and all were on hand. The Commissioner, however, regards himself as out of office and did not appear. Dr. Robert A. Black, a member of the Board of Education, will probably be named as Assistant Sanitary Superintendent for Brooklyn.

Commissioner Simis of the Charities Department yesterday reappointed all the employes of the Brooklyn department, except William R. McGuire, who has been elected to the Assembly, and John M. Gray, who is slated for Fire Marshal. James Vance was appointed to McGuire's place as investigator and Inspector. The other vacancy has not been filled.

DOCK BOARD'S AXE FALLS.

George S. Greene Discharged and John A. Bensel Made Chief Engineer in His Stead.

The new Dock Commissioners, who met for organization on Saturday and adjourned to meet for business yesterday morning, met and began with the use of the official axe. J. Sergeant Cram is President of the board, and Charles F. Murphy is Treasurer. These gentlemen, with the third Commissioner, Peter F. Meyer, Richard Croker's real estate partner, were on hand promptly at 10 o'clock, George S. Terry, Secretary of the old board, still acting. Mr. Terry's position comes under the civil service regulations.

The minutes of the last regular meeting of the former Commissioners had been approved at a special meeting of the old board, before the end of the just expired year, so that there was no delaying preliminary routine for the new Commissioners. They went into executive session.

The first act was the adoption of a resolution that Chief Engineer George S. Greene, Jr., be and is hereby discharged. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of John A. Bensel, formerly for a period of six years an assistant engineer in the department, who resigned eighteen months ago to go into the dock contracting and construction business. His salary will be $6,000.

The resignation of E. S. Atwood as Superintendent of Docks was next read and accepted. To succeed him William O'Brien Walker, formerly in the employ of the Ward Line, was appointed. He will receive $3,000.

James P. Conway, who was Private Secretary to President Edward C. O'Brien of the former board, also tendered his resignation, and it was accepted, to take effect Jan. 20. Then the Board adjourned.

George S. Greene, Jr., who has now been supplanted as Chief Engineer, had been connected with the department in that capacity for twenty-two and a half years. The entire water front improvement of New York has been conducted after his plans, involving many original features in methods of construction, and for years successive boards of commissioners have permitted the office to remain without the pale of political exactions.

There are 650 employes in the Department of Docks. Engineers, excepting the Chief Engineer, clerks and dockmasters are in the civil service list. Carpenters, dock builders, divers, divers' tenders, laborers, sweepers and some others are not protected by the civil service. The monthly pay for labor in the department is $7,670, and outside of that the monthly payroll amounts to $16,000.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB AFFAIRS.

Governors Decide to Let the Members Pass on the Amendments to the Constitution.

Nearly all the heads of the various city departments, as well as most of the men who have been appointed, or who expect to be appointed, to places under the administration, were in the parlor last night at the Democratic Club, while the meeting of the Board of Governors was in progress up stairs. It was decided at the meeting to leave the matter of amendments to the constitution, modifying the governing positions of the body, and changing the initiation fee from $50 to $100, and the annual dues from $25 to $50, over to the meeting of the club which will be held next Tuesday night.

A committee consisting of John Fox, Joseph Blumenthal, and Richard Croker was appointed to act upon the applications for membership received recently.

While the board was in session, Thomas J. Brady, the new Commissioner of Buildings, was consulted with relative to the proposed changes in the clubhouse. It was decided that Mr. Brady should submit three sets of plans for the enlargement of the clubhouse before the next meeting. In any event, the work of enlarging the clubhouse will not be begun until next June. It is the intention of the club to add three stories to the present building, 617 Fifth Avenue, and to have in the addition a banquet hall large enough to dine two hundred people. Two rooms in the building have been set aside for the use of Mr. Croker.

NEW AQUEDUCT BOARD.

Ex-Police Commissioner Murray's Place Credited to "Lou" Payn's Talk with Croker—Other Appointees.

Politicians were surprised when Mayor Van Wyck yesterday afternoon announced the names of the new Board of Aqueduct Commissioners. The Republicans concluded that in the appointment of Charles H. Murray, ex-Police Commissioner and leader of the Eighth Assembly District, to the board, they had discovered the reason for the visit which Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn paid recently to Richard Croker at Lakewood.

Commissioner Murray has long been known as one of Mr. Payn's protégés, but at the time of the Lakewood visit it was believed that Mr. Payn was trying to interfere in Senator Platt's and Chairman Quigg's Police Board slate. Mr. Murroy was known to be a candidate for Police Commissioner, and it was also known that Senator Platt would not indorse him. Last night the appointment of Mr. Murray was directly attributed to Superintendent Payn's influence with Mr. Croker, and it was regarded as a slight upon the County Chairman.

W. H. Ten Eyck was also appointed an Aqueduct Commissioner. He was Clerk of the outgoing Board of Aldermen, and was also a candidate for the Police Board. It was thought at one time that he would be made the compromise candidate. It was reported last night that Mr. Ten Eyck withdrew his candidacy in favor of Thomas L. Hamilton, after an understanding had been reached with the Democratic leaders that he should be appointed to the Aqueduct Board.

It was also rumored that the old board, which was removed yesterday by the Mayor, will appeal to the courts for reinstatement, on the ground that under the Charter the removal was illegal. H. W. Cannon and George Walton Greene, who are members of the old board, were said last night to be out of the city, and ex-Commissioner John H. Tucker had nothing to say.

Maurice J. Power, the fourth member of the old Commission, was reappointed. Peter J. Dooling is also one of the new Commissioners.

McCABE WILL OPPOSE QUIGG.

He Will Run for President of the Republican County Committee on Anti-Platt Platform.

John P. McCabe, a prominent member of the Republican County Committee, announced yesterday that he would be a candidate for the Presidency of that body, in opposition to Lemuel Ely Quigg. Mr. McCabe is Paymaster of the Stonington Steamboat Company, and now represents the Eleventh District in the County Committee. In speaking of his plans yesterday Mr. McCabe said:

"I have been asked to cast my vote for Mr. Quigg for President. I cannot do this, because I feel that, under Mr. Quigg's leadership, the Republican Party in this city is slowly disintegrating. It has been said that he has acted solely on the advice of Senator Platt, and that a vote against Quigg is a vote against Platt. I cannot help it, if this be the case. I am glad to hear, however, that Mr. Platt assumes responsibility for the disgraceful defeat of last November.

"I purpose making my fight within the organization. I shall ask my fellow-committeemen to support me, because Mr. Quigg's administration has been bad. He would establish a dictatorship over us, and he has already practically done so. He arrogated to himself the power to cast New York's 191 votes in the convention which nominated Gen. Tracy, while we delegates sat there like so many wooden men. He seldom consulted any one as to party affairs, except Van Cott, Bidwell, Gibbs, and Gruber, and whatever they decided on was promulgated as the action of the County Committee, when, as a matter of fact, neither the committeemen nor the leaders knew anything about it until they read of it in the papers. If the Republicans had won in the municipal election, one man, or at most five men, would have had absolute control of the vast patronage of the city.

"The Republican Party cannot hope to win with the present leaders. I was not in favor of abandoning party principles in the recent election, as I should rather be a defeated Republican than a victorious Mugwump. But Mr. Quigg's course in local politics has been weak, unfair, and incompetent. If the Republicans favor a continuance of such management, let their representatives vote to keep Mr. Quigg in power.

"As the Republican County Committee is conducted, it can never be more than an adjunct to 49 Broadway. Mr. Platt maintains his power in the State at the sacrifice of the city, and we fools consent to be delivered over to him, bound hand and foot, year after year, without a protest."

MR. BRYAN FOR CONGRESS.

His Friends in the First Nebraska District Want Him to Run.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 3.—Political friends of Mr. Bryan have arranged a little surprise for him on his return in the shape of a proffer of the fusion nomination for Congress from this, the First District. Some believe he will accept; others say that he still confidently expects to be the Democratic nominee for President in 1900. The district has been represented by a Republican since Mr. Bryan retired.

ARTIST LEIGHTON INSANE.

He Imagines He Is Worth Millions, and Is Sent to the Asylum.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 3.—Scott Leighton, the well-known artist, was committed to the McLean Insane Asylum to-day by Judge McKim, sitting in the Probate Court. Mr. Leighton's condition was certified to by Dr. George F. Jelly, the expert on mental diseases. Dr. Jelly has hopes, however, that Mr. Leighton will soon recover from his mental derangement.

Mr. Leighton's delusion is that he is possessed of millions, and wants to build a great theatre. He also planned a big banquet for Sunday night, at which all his friends were to be present. Among those whom he expected were Gen. A. P. Martin, John Shepard, J. Malcolm Forbes, and other well known men. As the time for the dinner approached Monday evening Mr. Leighton put on his dress suit and paraded up and down the corridor of the Revere House awaiting the arrival of his guests. Then he fell to singing negro songs. The hotel rang with the notes of his powerful voice, which years ago was trained for choir singing.

To Dr. Jelly, who examined him, he said: "If I go to the McLean Asylum for treatment, Doctor, will it hurt my business or reputation when I leave it?"

"Not in the least," replied Dr. Jelly.

"All right. I'll go," the artist answered at once. He soon after was taken to Waverley.

The City of Lawrence Disabled.

The Norwich Line boat City of Lawrence, which left Pier 40 North River at 6 o'clock last evening, with freight and 150 passengers, for New London, broke one of the plungers, or cut-off connections, of her engine when east of Hell Gate, and was compelled to return to the city. She was worked down the river slowly by hand, as the engineers say when they turn the engines by means of the levers, but on reaching the Battery, at 9 P. M., the wind from the northwest came over the Hudson so strong that the Lawrence was anchored, while a boat was sent ashore, to notify the Superintendent of the line, George W. Brady. Mr. Brady at once telephoned for two tugs, but before the assistance had arrived the City of Lawrence had got up her anchor and had worked her way up to her dock. Many of the passengers decided to remain aboard and go up the Sound to-night on the City of Lowell, while money was refunded to those who asked.

New Features in Krell Pianos.

The George C. Crane Company of 174 Fifth Avenue, Eastern agents for the Krell Piano Company of Cincinnati, are exhibiting at their show rooms a new upright Krell instrument, designated by the makers as the "Ionic-Colonial" style. It is unique, both as to its exterior finish and interior improvements, having every special attachment which the Krell Company exclusively controls, besides the good features introduced in other makes. An acoustic feature which is attracting attention is the echo attachment, operated by a third pedal. The Krell Company by degrees has reached an advancement which merits the wide public interest just now being shown in its wares.—Advt.

COL. SAVAGE'S RECEPTION

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Soldier-Novelist's Wedding Celebrated at the Hotel Gerard.

MANY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Military, Judicial, Diplomatic, and Literary Circles Largely Represented—Congratulatory Dispatches Received from European Cities.

The banquet room of the Hotel Gerard, at 123 West Forty-fourth Street, was crowded yesterday afternoon with guests of Col. and Mrs. Richard Henry Savage, who were celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. The military, judicial, and diplomatic services of this and other countries, as well as the world of literature, art, and society were represented, and cablegrams of congratulation were received from Moscow, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and London. Over seventy handsome silver presents were on exhibition, and the floral tributes were innumerable.

Among those present were Paul du Chaillu, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Hawthorne, ex-Senator and Mrs. Warner Miller, Isaac Townsend Smith, Siamese Consul General in this city; Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Judge and Mrs. Edward Bartlett, Austro-Hungarian Consul General and Mrs. Franz Stockinger, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Major Gen. and Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Grecian Consul General Demetrius N. Botassi, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Watrous, Adolph Muller-Ury, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Clavering Gunter, Major Gen. Edwin L. Molineux, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Fackler, Col. William Dalton Mann, Mr. and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren and Miss Josephine Drexel, Mrs. E. Marcy Raymond, Gen. A. E. Olarovsky, lately appointed Russian Consul General to Siam; Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Vice Consul Chevalier Arcady Velner, Mrs. C. Bainbridge Smith, Mrs. Samuel Jones Walker, Col. and Mrs. Chancellor Martin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston Cutting, Mrs. Asa Ailing Ailing, Judge and Miss Koch, Gen. Postley, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ashley Postley, Mrs. Fanny A. Moulton, and Major L. Cooper Overton. Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield sent regrets.

The marriage, the anniversary of which was celebrated yesterday, took place on Jan. 2, 1873, in the German Embassy at Washington, D. C. Baron Schlozer, then German Ambassador, was witness of honor for the bride, who was Mme. Anna Josephine Schible, formerly of Berlin, and the widow of a cousin of her own name. The Rev. Dr. John Vaughan Lewis, who was then and still is one of the most prominent Protestant Episcopal clergymen of Washington, performed the ceremony. The anniversary day this year chanced to be Sunday, so that the reception was postponed to the day following.

Col. Savage has had a remarkable career. He was born in Utica, N. Y., and went to San Francisco to be educated, attending the first public school in that city. He saw the wild life of Nevada County, as Bret Harte depicts it, and the sway of the Vigilance Committee in 1856. He was graduated at West Point in the Class of '68, and has spent sixteen years since then in diplomatic and military service, and fourteen in travel and literature.

In 1871 and 1872, he served as Major in the Egyptian Army and as Military Secretary to Lieut. Gen. Charles P. Stone, (Stone Pasha.) He held diplomatic positions at Marseilles and Rome, and was later appointed Commissioner to inquire into outrages in Mexico and Texas. His travels led him all over the world.

"My Official Wife," "Delilah of Harlem," and "The Masked Venus" are among his best-known books. He is a lawyer by profession, although his attention is now chiefly devoted to writing. "In the Shadow of the Pyramids," a story of the reign of Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, is his latest work.

Col. and Mrs. Savage have one child, Mme. de Carrière, wife of the Chamberlain to the Emperor of Russia. Her home is at Moscow.

MRS. ASTOR ENTERTAINS.

She Gives an Elaborate Dinner for Thirty Persons at Her Fifth Avenue Residence.

Mrs. William Astor gave an elaborate dinner for thirty persons at her residence, 842 Fifth Avenue, last night. The piles of earth from excavations on the east side of the thoroughfare, which had been obstructing entrance to the Astors' driveway for some time, were leveled at objective points for this occasion.

Mrs. Astor's attractive silver service, which includes some unusually beautiful pieces, was used, and the table decorations were much more extensive than at her last dinner. Three silver bowls in the centre were piled high with American Beauty roses, mingled with delicate Parlayense ferns, and there were eight baskets of fruit, two of gold, and six of silver, with hothouse pineapples, large English grapes, and other rare varieties. In the hall and foyer of the house stood tall vases, filled with palms, forsythia, and quince blossoms. Stump furnished the floral decorations.

Mrs. Astor sat at the west end of the table, with Bishop Henry C. Potter on her right and Thomas Hitchcock on her left. The order of seating for the other guests was as follows: Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Rogers, Egerton Winthrop, Mrs. Kane, George L. Rives, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Welles, Mrs. Rives, Mr. Parker, Miss Johnson, Mr. Ogis, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, M. O. Wilson, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mme. de Foresta, Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Elisha Dyer, Jr.; Mrs. M. O. Wilson, Mr. Kane, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. Haig, Mrs. Welles, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Haig, Mr. Bishop, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. Mr. Wilson's seat was at the east end of the table, directly opposite the hostess, with Mrs. Hitchcock on his right and Mrs. Potter on his left.

Mrs. Astor's ball, on Jan. 17, is to be one of the chief social events of the season. Both her house and that of her son, John Jacob Astor, next door, 840 Fifth Avenue, will be thrown open for the occasion. The same staircase leads up from the outside entrance door to the separate entrance doors of both houses.

HIS MARRIAGE A SURPRISE.

Francis M. Rutherfurd's Family Learn Little of His Wedding.

Francis M. Rutherfurd, who has been living at 46 East Sixty-fourth Street with two of his brothers and his mother, and is connected with the Building Department, has just contracted a marriage, which was a matter of some surprise to his family.

His bride is Miss Alice W. Whitehead of Bordentown, N. J. They were married on Saturday in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Tenth Street and Second Avenue, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, and as far as could be learned last night neither the bridegroom's brothers, the Rev. William Walton Rutherfurd and John Alexander Rutherfurd, with whom he lived, nor Walter Rutherfurd of 714 Madison Avenue were present. The bridegroom's mother has been in poor health for some time and did not attend.

Walter Rutherfurd said last night that he knew practically nothing of his brother's marriage, although his family had some previous notion that he was going to renounce the single state. It took place without any display. Mr. Rutherfurd did not even know who the parents of his brother's wife were, at the former home of F. M. Rutherfurd last night it was said that Mrs. Rutherfurd had met her new daughter-in-law, but no one seemed to have any definite idea of the details of the wedding. Dr. Rylance declined last night to discuss it.

The Rev. William W. Rutherfurd is to be married to Miss Anna Jackson in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, on the afternoon of Jan. 17.

THE FIRST MONDAY COTILLION.

Eugene Southack Leads at the Opening Meeting at Delmonico's.

The first of this season's series of three Monday cotillions took place in the large ballroom at Delmonico's last night. These dances were organized by Mrs. George Trowbridge of 1 West Forty-seventh Street, Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane of 253 West Seventy-sixth Street, and Mrs. Richard B. Hartshorne of 9 West Fifty-first Street, who act as patronesses.

The cotillions are restricted to unmarried persons, though the four women who assisted the patronesses in receiving last night, are married. They are Mrs. James C. Bergen, Mrs. Frank Baldwin Wesson, Mrs. C. P. Anderson, and Mrs. J. G. Moore. Eugene Southack led the cotillion, which lasted from 9 o'clock till midnight, when the class sat down to supper in the rooms adjoining the ball room. The music was furnished by von Barr's orchestra, and Mr. Brooks's Banjo Club. There was no dancing after supper.

The class will have two more meetings at Delmonico's, on Jan. 24 and Feb. 14. Among the 120 members are Miss Emily Trowbridge, Miss Coggill, Miss Dexter, Miss Eidlitz, Miss Fairchild, the Misses Hartshorne, Miss Jurgensen, Miss Plummer, Miss Watts, Miss Robinson, the Misses Moore, Miss Agnes Long, H. M. Beekman, Auguste Benziger, D. P. Day, A. T. Doremus, George Coggill, Hugh N. Camp, Jr., Dr. William Armstrong, Louis M. Greer, A. S. Fairchild, J. S. McCulloh, J. F. Plummer, H. C. Smith, Prescott Slade, O. S. Seymour, McLean Van Ingen, and George Cross.

The Holland Dames' Ball.

The Holland Dames of the New Netherlands will hold their "coronation, court ball, and banquet" in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1898. The members of the "Court" will assemble dressed in costumes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. All guests will be in full dress. Admission will be by invitations engraved upon the official paper of the society. Members and guests from Maryland and the District of Columbia will come from Baltimore in a special car.

THE PROJECTED GAS COMBINE.

Positions of the Equitable and East River Companies Regarding Consolidation.

The Equitable-East River gas question was unsettled last evening, but there had been no resort to legal proceedings, and those who asserted that the consolidation would finally come about were more positive and numerous than those who had an opposite view.

Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, the depositary of the securities of the Equitable Gaslight Company and the New York and East River Gas Company, and their attorney under the "plan of union," said the negotiations toward an understanding were far from ended. In fact, they had hardly even been as active as during yesterday and the end of last week. At each meeting difficulties had been adjusted and there appeared to be no great obstacle to a final and satisfactory understanding without recourse to the courts.

On the other hand, officers of the East River said that their company would not recede from its position of insisting on a readjustment of the terms of consolidation, based on the discovery that the Equitable was earning about 12 per cent., instead of 18 per cent., as was believed.

The Equitable people who talked said that they intended to insist on the plan of union being carried out, and charged the East River folks with "pleading the baby act."

A test of the position of the Central Trust Company was made by a stockholder of the Equitable, who, presenting a Central Trust certificate of deposit of Equitable stock, asked Vice President George Sherman when the stock of the company to acquire the consolidated properties—the New Amsterdam Gas Company—would be issued. Mr. Sherman replied that it would be issued this month, and that the plan of union would go through, but perhaps with a modification of the original agreement. Such a modification would require the consent of two-thirds of the shareholders of the Equitable and East River Companies.

Vanderbilt Engagement Denied.

It was rumored recently that William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., of this city, was engaged to marry Miss Wickes of Baltimore. A Baltimore dispatch received in New York yesterday says that the young woman's family deny the report.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Western Roads Disturbed by the Action of the Canadian Pacific.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The old fight between the Canadian Pacific and the Western roads over the question of differentials has broken out again. When the recent agreement between the Western roads and the ocean steamship lines was reached, it was understood that all differentials should be withdrawn on New York and Boston.

The Canadian Pacific has, however, been applying its differentials on all business arriving at the Canadian ports, and the Western roads have found this to be a disturber of their rates, and they are now anxious to have the Canadian Pacific pull out its differentials, and that road refuses to do anything of the kind.

A $14,000,000 Mortgage.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 3.—A first mortgage for $14,000,000 on the new Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern road was filed to-day. Bonds at 5 per cent. for thirty years are issued, and the mortgage covers a new $1,000,000 bridge to be built at Quincy.

Rock Island Earnings.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The estimated gross earnings of the Rock Island for the month of December were $1,518,110, an increase of $280,975 over the gross earnings of December, 1896.

Canadian Pacific Earnings.

MONTREAL, Jan. 3.—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending Dec. 31 were $797,000; for the same period last year, $691,000. Increase, $106,000.

JERSEY MAN FROZEN TO DEATH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 3.—William Ryan, who has been missing since Friday last, was found dead last evening lying face downward in a ditch in Linden Township. Ryan left his home in Linden on Friday night late, to make New Year's calls.

It is supposed he lost his way and wandered about until benumbed with the cold and then collapsed and was frozen to death. Ryan was a gardener by trade, and owned a tract of land in Linden worth about $4,000. His wife died about four years ago leaving no children.

GUESTS ROBBED AT A WEDDING.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 3.—A number of the guests at the marriage of Miss Alice Wood to Robert Lowry, of this city, at New Dover, twelve miles from here, on New Year's afternoon, lost their pocketbooks, gloves, and wraps. A sneak thief gained entrance to the house and did his work while the marriage ceremony was being performed.

The bride is the daughter of Samuel Wood, a prosperous farmer of New Dover, and the ceremony took place at Mr. Wood's house. It was about 4 o'clock that the wedding march was played. A Mrs. Phinney, of Newark, lost a large sum and her railroad ticket. She had to borrow money to pay her fare home.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

S. F. MYERS & Co.—Judgment for $28,856 was entered yesterday against S. F. Myers & Co., wholesale dealers in jewelry, formerly at 48 Maiden Lane, who failed in August, 1896, in favor of Joseph Fahys & Co., on seventeen notes.

F. C. MILLER.—Judgment for $29,356 was entered yesterday against Frank C. Miller in favor of Francis Higgins, as receiver of the North River Bank, for the amount now due, with interest, on eight notes which Mr. Miller either made or indorsed in 1890.

G. N. WHELDEN.—George N. Whelden, doing business as George N. Whelden & Co., broker in stocks, grain, and provisions, at 55 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Arthur Hartsell, without preference. The concern was regarded as a bucket shop and was started about eighteen months ago by Mr. Whelden, who had previously been a telegrapher for stock traders.

ALFRED EBENSTEIN.—Deputy Sheriff Burnes yesterday closed up the first store under the new Sheriff, Thomas J. Dunn, that of Alfred Ebenstein, dealer in jewelry at 357 Grand Street, on executions aggregating $4,821. The first executions were two in favor of Louis Levy, aggregating $2,555, and then Mr. Ebenstein confessed judgments in favor of Isaac Bernstein for $1,678 and Solomon H. Ebenstein for $588. The debtor is the son of Solomon H. Ebenstein, who was one of the oldest jewelers on the Bowery. The Grand Street store was started as a branch in 1883, under the style of S. H. Ebenstein & Son, and the senior retired from the store in 1892 in favor of the son. Business has been dull for some time, and the holiday trade it is said did not come up to expectations.

ISAAC MILLER.—Isaac Miller, dealer in dry and fancy goods at 1,600 and 1,602 Third Avenue, corner of Ninetieth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Herman Anspacher, giving preferences for $7,193, as follows: Jacob Danzig, $2,200; estate of David Miller, Plattsburg, N. Y., $2,513; Marcus Miller, Plattsburg, $1,600; estate of Amelia Stern, $881. The assignor has been in the dry goods trade over twenty years, and was formerly in business at Plattsburg as a partner in the firm of I. & D. Miller, continuing there until 1893, when his brother died and the business was closed up. The assignor opened the New York store in December, 1887, and a few years later enlarged it by taking the adjoining store. He carried a stock, it is said, of about $20,000. The Sheriff received a writ of replevin against Mr. Miller for $425 in favor of Henry Lewis.

ROYAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The Royal Benefit Society of the City of New York, whose office is at 203 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph C. Hurley. The society was a fraternal benefit and insurance concern, which was organized in 1893 and began business in February, 1894. It is stated that Joseph C. Hurley is President and Edward North Secretary. On Jan. 1, 1897, the company's report showed assets, $46,182; receipts for the year 1896, $43,052; expenses, $29,925. The Insurance Department has been making an investigation of the affairs of the society, and the report telegraphed from Albany a few days ago showed liabilities, $10,607; assets, $79. At the office of the society it was stated that the assignment was precipitated by the report of Superintendent Payn, and it was made to avoid complications at Albany. The society has been in hot water for a long time. After the consolidation of the Royal Benefit League a number of suits were brought against it, and long and costly litigation followed. It was claimed that the liabilities are less than reported by the Insurance Department.

Out of Town.

ALLENTOWN AND LEHIGH TRACTION COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment for $2,754 against the Allentown and Lehigh Valley Traction Company of Pennsylvania, in favor of the John Stephenson Company, Limited.

LONGSTREETH, SCHMIDT & Co.—Longstreeth, Schmidt & Co., dealers in musical instruments at Columbus, Ohio, assigned yesterday to Attorney John D. Carns. No statement of assets and liabilities was made. Judgments were recorded against the firm in favor of Julia E. Longstreeth, amounting to about $12,000. A chattel mortgage was filed Monday afternoon in favor of the Krell Piano Company for $8,000.

W. G. HITCHCOCK & CO. AFFAIRS.

W. N. Cromwell, Aided by Mrs. Hitchcock, to Effect Reorganization.

William N. Cromwell is to reorganize the affairs of W. G. Hitchcock & Co. and the estate of the partners. The firm assigned recently, with liabilities of about $1,500,000.

Under a forced liquidation the assets would not return 35 per cent. Mr. Cromwell's plan provides for an ultimate full settlement. The plan is made possible by the action of Mrs. Hitchcock, who contributes what will provide a $600,000. Fourteen hundred acres of real estate in Westchester County are to be capitalized and the creditors are to operate the property. Mr. Hitchcock is to be

MESSAGE OF MAYOR VAN WYCK

Views of the Greater New York's Executive as to the Liabilities of the Municipality and the Net Funded Debt.

WHAT HE SAYS ON THE SUBJECT OF RAPID TRANSIT

Best Possible Use of the Present Facilities of Transportation Urged —Prompt Action Recommended in Water Supply and School Accommodation—All Officials to be Held Strictly Accountable for the Proper Discharge of their Duties.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE,
New York, Jan. 3, 1898.

To the Honorable the Municipal Assembly:

Among the duties devolved upon the Mayor by Section 115 of the charter is the requirement "To communicate to the Municipal Assembly at least once in each year a general statement of the finances, government, and improvements of the city," and while this particular duty might be more satisfactorily and intelligently discharged at a later period, the precedents generally, if not without exception, justify the expectation of a message from the Mayor at the very outset of his administration.

FINANCES.

As to the financial condition of the city, I can only submit, for your information and consideration, the figures furnished me by the Controllers of the Cities of New York and Brooklyn (as formerly constituted) and by the financial officers of the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens.

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

STATEMENT SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF DEBT, THE GROSS FUNDED DEBT AND NET FUNDED DEBT, OUTSTANDING DECEMBER 31, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897.

Classification of Funded Debt.	Amounts Outstanding December 31, 1894.	Amounts Outstanding December 31, 1895.	Amounts Outstanding December 31, 1896.	Amounts Outstanding December 31, 1897.
1. Payable from the Sinking Fund, under ordinances of the Common Council	$4,267,200.00	$2,512,100.00	$2,500,800.00	$2,500,000.00
2. Payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of chapter 383, section 6, Laws of 1878, and section 176, New York City Consolidation Act of 1882	9,700,000.00	9,700,000.00	9,700,000.00	9,700,000.00
3. Payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of chapter 383, section 8, Laws of 1878, and section 192, New York City Consolidation Act of 1882, as amended by chapter 178, Laws of 1889	59,283,892.98	69,832,221.12	88,584,604.44	112,263,894.70
4. Payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of chapter 79, Laws of 1889	9,808,100.00	9,810,100.00	9,822,100.00	9,823,100.00
5. Payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of the Constitutional Amendment adopted November 4, 1884	31,637,500.00	33,670,000.00	38,770,000.00	41,977,000.00
6. Payable from taxation	445,000.00	445,000.00	445,100.00	445,000.00
7. Payable from taxation, under the several statutes authorizing their issue	49,745,346.05	49,598,246.05	35,278,802.87	34,531,602.87
8. Bonds issued for local improvements after June 9, 1880.	8,598,042.29	9,355,429.91	9,718,448.61	10,600,536.21
9. Debt of the Annexed Territory of Westchester County	506,000.00	490,500.00	477,000.00	463,000.00
10. Debt of the Annexed Territory (chapter 934, Laws of 1895)	.....	175,000.00	616,134.27	713,300.00
11. Special revenue bonds*	.....	.....	.....	1,461,645.01
Total funded debt	$173,991,081.32	$185,588,597.08	$195,907,690.19	$224,479,678.79
Deduct sinking fund investments for redemption of debt	69,912,260.51	75,708,087.63	77,630,491.63	.....
Not including $515,883.58 cash on deposit in 1897	.....	.....	.....	85,654,317.52
Net funded debt	$104,078,820.81	$109,885,509.45	$118,277,198.56	$138,825,361.27

*While the bonds have always been classified as temporary debt, it has been claimed lately in the rapid transit litigation, and probably correctly, that as they are redeemed out of the tax levy of the year succeeding the year of their issue, they do not fall within the exception in Section 10 of Article 8 of the Constitution, and that they should be included with the funded debt for the purpose of ascertaining what the city's margin of indebtedness is.

Bonds and Stocks.

The following is a classification of bonds and stocks issued in 1897 to date (except revenue bonds) showing the purposes for which they were issued:

For Public Buildings.	
Armory bonds	$55,000.00
American Museum of Natural History	155,000.00
Criminal Court House bonds	35,000.00
Seventh District Court House and Prison, &c.	14,485.00
Buildings for insane, Wards Island and Central Islip	800.00
Police Department bonds for sites and buildings	34,000.00
Court House for Appellate Division, Supreme Court	447,025.65
Public Building, Crotona Park, for Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	65,111.00
Fire Department bonds, for sites and buildings	600,000.00
Department of Correction buildings	300,000.00
Department of Public Charities buildings	768,175.00
New Hall of Records	105,100.00
Ambulance station, &c., Seventeenth Street	50,000.00
Hospital building, Gouverneur slip	65,000.00
Building for public health and comfort	25,000.00
Public bath, Rivington Street.	80,000.00
Botanical Museum	125,000.00
Total	$2,874,196.65
For Schools and Education.	
School house bonds	$6,234,053.83
Sanitary improvement, school house bonds	9,209.00
College of the City of New York	350,000.00
High School bonds	5,000.00
Total	$6,598,262.83
For Docks and Improvement of the Water Front.	
Dock bonds	$3,000,000.00
Additional dock bonds	2,000,000.00
Total	$5,000,000.00
For Construction and Improvement of Parks and Parkways.	
Morningside Park	$9,500.00
Riverside Park and Drive	69,500.00
Central Park	500.00
Public Park, 111th and 114th Streets, First Avenue and East River	58,695.39
Public Park, Twelfth Ward, 145th and 150th Streets, Edgecombe and Bradhurst Avenues	30,625.75
St. Johns Park, construction.	35,000.00
Construction and improvement of parkways	90,000.00
Improvement of public parks, parkways, and drives	189,000.00
New park, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	1,000.00
East River Park	15,000.00
Public Park, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, Ninth and Tenth Avenues	16,696.32
Public Park in Eleventh Ward, Houston Street, &c.	23,709.02
Fort Washington Park	867,810.08
Public Park, Hester, Essex, and Division Streets	16,560.86
Spuyten Duyvil Parkway	55,000.00
Total	$1,428,097.42
For Bridges.	
New East River Bridge	$73,255.56
Bridge over Harlem River at First Avenue	150,000.00
Bridge over Harlem River at Third Avenue	226,537.70
Bridge over Harlem River at Third Avenue, land for approaches	1,033,479.91
Bridge over Harlem River at 145th Street	100,000.00
Bridge over Harlem ship canal	36,573.00
Bridge over Harlem River, Broadway and Kingsbridge Road	45,000.00
Bridge over Bronx River	50,000.00
Bridge connecting Pelham Bay Park and City Island	35,000.00
Total	$1,749,846.17
For Paving and Repaving.	
Repaving streets and avenues (New York City)	$1,920,000.00
Repaving roads, streets, and avenues, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	405,425.00
Repaving Third Avenue from 138th Street to northern boundary Twenty-third Ward	14,000.00
Paving Jerome Avenue	125,000.00
Total	$2,464,425.00
Extension and Improvement of Water Supply.	
Additional water stock (new aqueduct)	$2,850,000.00
Additional water stock, for sanitary protection of water supply	607,000.00
Additional croton water stock.	250,000.00
Water main stock	550,000.00
Total	$3,757,000.00
Assessment Bonds.	
Assessment bonds, general street improvement	$950,000.00
Assessment bonds, viaduct, 155th Street	1,500.00
Assessment bonds, Fort Washington Ridge Road	30,587.60
Total	$982,087.60
Miscellaneous.	
Fire hydrant stock	$25,000.00
Public driveway	1,065,000.00
Awards for damages by depression of railroad tracks, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	547,940.00
Department of Street Cleaning, new plant	236,165.00
Board of Health, for condemnation of buildings	38,027.52
Structures over tracks of N. Y. & Harlem R. R. at Brook Avenue	50,000.00
At 153d Street	50,000.00
At Grand, Walton, and River Avenues	15,000.00
Viaduct, Riverside Drive over Ninety-sixth Street	65,000.00
Melrose Avenue viaduct	25,000.00
For fund for street and park openings	1,868,867.30
Consolidated stock for redemption of assessed bonds	100,000.00
Total	$4,085,999.82
Total bonds and stocks issued	$28,939,915.49

In addition to the foregoing amount, bonds to the amount of $114,000 issued by the territory in Westchester County annexed in 1895, were assumed by the city during the year 1897.

Final Estimates Years 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
For State taxes and common schools for State	$3,554,319.24	$6,402,009.92	$5,451,110.21	$5,704,871.81
For expenses of the City Government, viz:				
Interest on the city debt	5,087,141.63	5,566,597.88	5,654,258.53	6,126,801.14
Redemption of city debt	1,974,143.31	2,989,901.60	2,915,927.37	3,352,139.85
The Mayoralty	27,800.00	26,000.00	42,155.00	42,155.00
The Common Council	88,000.00	91,500.00	91,500.00	90,000.00
Finance Department	316,400.00	316,400.00	321,400.00	360,988.21
Law Department	232,200.00	205,050.00	197,550.00	212,550.00
Bureau of Public Administrator	.....	13,890.00	16,990.00	17,390.00
Department of Public Works	3,135,480.00	3,270,530.66	3,519,555.66	3,745,700.16
Department of Public Parks	1,198,955.00	1,219,255.00	1,333,125.00	1,440,025.00
Department of Street Improvements, 23d and 24th Wards	426,470.00	633,000.00	779,750.00	1,010,275.00
Department of Public Charities	2,467,521.00	1,543,417.00	1,289,942.00	1,364,608.00
Department of Correction		475,999.33	471,500.00	488,100.00
Health Department	460,680.00	519,508.00	581,358.00	633,770.00
Police Department	5,864,822.30	5,925,410.30	6,983,939.08	7,051,630.12
Department of Street Cleaning	2,396,000.00	3,029,700.00	2,999,002.40	2,999,002.40
Fire Department	2,084,421.00	2,345,355.00	2,435,926.00	2,608,753.00
Department of Buildings	294,700.00	295,000.00	340,785.00	340,785.00
Board of Education	4,962,423.14	5,679,302.59	5,931,239.80	6,982,145.92
College of the City of New York	150,000.00	150,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00
The Normal College	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Department of Taxes and Assessments	151,800.00	162,520.00	170,720.00	170,720.00
The Judiciary	1,571,845.54	1,765,929.73	1,865,260.00	1,958,110.00
Printing, stationery, and blank books	281,200.00	277,200.00	235,000.00	220,000.00
Asylums, Reformatories, and Charitable Institutions	1,478,723.95	1,543,301.68	1,527,051.51	1,578,517.06
Municipal Service Examining Boards	25,000.00	27,500.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Bureau of Elections	412,900.00	515,294.00	323,500.00	312,000.00
Commissioners of Accounts	132,500.00	65,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Judgments	125,000.00	125,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Fund for Street and Park Openings	200,000.00	250,000.00	756,857.90	734,568.86
Coroners' salaries and expenses	54,700.00	56,200.00	57,700.00	57,700.00
The Sheriff	132,132.00	137,232.00	134,982.00	130,982.00
Register's Office, salaries and expenses	130,250.00	115,250.00	129,250.00	129,250.00
Miscellaneous	599,431.93	650,016.62	1,007,219.64	915,105.11
Total appropriations	$40,076,960.04	$46,496,571.31	$48,229,555.19	$51,443,643.64
Less amount supplied from revenues of the General Fund	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	3,800,000.00	5,040,900.48
Total final estimate	$37,576,960.04	$43,996,571.31	$44,429,555.19	$46,402,743.16

Final estimate as passed Dec. 31, 1896, was for $45,086,297.17. By operation of Chapters 58 and 61, Laws of 1897, this amount was reduced $1,256,741.98. The amount above was the amount provided for in tax levy.

Increase in Debt.

The above tables show, that since Dec. 31, 1896, to Dec. 31, 1897, the net bonded debt of the City of New York has increased $20,548,162.71 and that the past three years, that is, from Dec. 31, 1894, to Dec. 31, 1897, the total increase is $34,746,540.46.

The bonds issued during the past year amount to $28,939,915.49, which is the largest issue in the history of the city.

The table of the gross final estimates show that during the past three years, the appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the expenses of the city departments, payment of State taxes, &c., have increased $11,366,683.60, or from $40,076,960.04 in 1894 to $51,443,643.64 in 1897.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Statement prepared by the Controller's office of Brooklyn, showing the bonded indebtedness on Dec. 29, 1897:

City of Brooklyn gross bonded debt	$66,672,478.10	
Less temporary debt	4,060,000.00	
	$62,612,478.10	
Less sinking fund, investments, not including $288,941.15 cash on deposit	6,734,055.69	
Net funded debt		$55,888,422.41
County of Kings net funded debt		14,851,892.83
Town of New Lots net funded debt		519,820.00
Town of Flatbush net funded debt		929,000.00
Town of Gravesend net funded debt, (not including $148,000 local improvement bonds, the validity of which is in litigation.)		1,404,296.00
Town of Flatlands net funded debt		62,169.60
Town of New Utrecht net bonded debt		734,969.00
Total net bonded debt Borough of Brooklyn		$74,390,569.84

BOROUGHS OF QUEENS AND RICHMOND.

Reports made to the City Controller by the expert accountants appointed by him, pursuant to Chapter 669 of the Laws of 1897, show the outstanding net funded indebtedness of Richmond County to be $3,314,572, and Queens County, $10,923,026.

Relative to these two boroughs, the statement must not be regarded as complete or accurate. The accounts of many of the towns, villages, and school districts, in Queens County particularly, are in a very complicated condition, and it is not therefore possible for the accountants to furnish at this time, more than an approximate of either the indebtedness or the valuations. The apportionment of the county debt and the town debt of Hempstead must at an early day be arranged by the Municipal Assembly, the Board of Supervisors of Queens County and the Town Board of Hempstead, respectively. Until such apportionment is made, and the expert accountants complete their examinations of both boroughs, the exact liabilities of the new city cannot be accurately ascertained.

The foregoing tables and figures indicate a net funded debt of the entire city of $227,453,529.11.

Assessed valuations of real estate and the net funded debt of the several boroughs:

	Assessed Valuations.	Net Funded Debt.
Manhattan and the Bronx	$1,787,186,791	$138,825,361.27
Brooklyn	569,139,842	74,390,569.84
Richmond	24,371,551	3,314,572.00
Queens (estimated)	84,065,008	10,923,026.00
Total	$2,464,763,192	$227,453,529.11

These figures show the total assessed valuation of real estate in the Greater New York to be $2,464,763,192, and the estimated net funded indebtedness to be $227,453,529.11. There is therefore an apparent margin within the constitutional limit of further indebtedness of about $19,000,000.

In Regard to Bonds.

It has always been the practice of the Controller's office in the City of New York to issue bonds from time to time on account of authorizations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for public improvement only as the money is required to meet contract and other payments. The aggregate balances of bonds already authorized to be issued by the former City of New York, but not actually issued on Dec. 31, 1897, amount to more than $20,000,000.

This amount represents approximately future demands on the city's debt-incurring capacity, on account of contracts entered into by the former City of New York.

In addition to these amounts there should also be added the cost of such public improvements as the acquisition of lands for the several public parks, the Elm Street widening, &c., the proceedings for which are now pending. The amounts cannot be ascertained until the awards for lands are confirmed by the courts. These amounts, when ascertained, will no doubt run into millions of dollars.

Revenues of the Sinking Funds.

The average revenues of the Sinking Funds of the City of New York, however, exceed $9,000,000 each year, and, in view of the fact that it is the net debt of the city (after deducting from the Funded Debt the Sinking Fund investments) which furnishes the standard according to which is determined the city's debt-incurring capacity under constitutional limitation, we may expect in a very short while to come safely within the limit of indebtedness so prescribed.

In connection with the matters already referred to, there is still another matter which should be made known at this time, viz.: The contract liabilities entered into recently by all the boroughs and for which the new city may be held liable. The full amount of such contract liabilities and their purposes will be discussed in a subsequent message.

To Protect the City's Credit.

This exhibit of the financial condition of our city I submit without other comment than that it must impress every one with the stern necessity for the utmost caution in the authorization of any bond issue, until we have provided a greater margin as between the percentage of our real estate valuation prescribed in the Constitutional limitation and our outstanding net bonded debt. Such margin, required for the full protection of the investors in our city's securities, may be obtained (1) by an increase in the revenues of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of debt, and (2) by such fair and reasonable increase in the valuation of real estate within the city limits as is certain to follow the advantages derived through the consolidation of the several boroughs. In another part of this message I call your attention to the importance of protecting the city's credit with every possible safeguard, and I am therefore only required to here add the assurance of my firm belief that in every undertaking in this behalf I shall have your willing and effective support.

GOVERNMENT.

The radical changes which the provisions of the new charter make in the several departments and in their modes of procedure present a problem which must be met on the part of the city officials with intelligence, caution, and industry and on the part of the public with patience and hearty co-operation. It is inevitable, under conditions which require departments to be wholly organized to undertake and discharge the consolidated business, heretofore distributed among the several departments, boards, and bureaus throughout the five boroughs, that there will be in the beginning some degree of friction and delay for which there would be no excuse if the jurisdiction of the several departments, as they previously existed, had remained unchanged. It will under the most favorable circumstances take some little time before the newly formed departments may be said to be in good working order. It will help materially, however, to the wise and speedy solution of the unavoidable difficulties of the situation if the officials most directly and intimately concerned are favored with the forbearance and encouraged with the cheerful support of our citizens. My knowledge of the consideration and fairness of this community in its treatment of faithful public officials assures me that the desired co-operation of our constituents will not be wanting, if in return they receive that faithful and efficient service, on the part of every official and subordinate, which will make the city Government a great public convenience, affording absolute protection to lives and property and conducing to the well-being of every inhabitant of the municipality.

Every Official Responsible.

Every one in public station must understand that he will be held to strict accountability in the honest, intelligent and prompt discharge of such public duties as he may undertake. In no other way and by no other influence can he retain his position. If any other notion as to the tenure of public employment has ever influenced him, he should at once dismiss it from his mind. No official or employe under this administration will have its toleration, much less its support, unless he gives to the performance of the duties of his position all the time and labor required to satisfy every rightful demand of the people.

Fidelity to the pledges upon which the suffrages of our citizens were asked and secured demand that we demonstrate the advantages of responsible government; that we prove that an administration for which a great political party stands sponsor can be depended upon not only to reward merit, but as well to deal most severely with any betrayal of the public confidence, including in this designation not alone every form of dishonesty and every degree of inefficiency, but also any want of industry and any indifference to the safety, comfort, and convenience of the public.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

The new charter makes no change in our mode of government more radical than in the provision under which the legislative power of the city is hereafter vested jointly in the Municipal Council and Board of Aldermen.

An equally marked feature of the change is the important addition to the powers of the local Legislature, amounting to a considerable measure of home rule. There has been some apprehension on the part of a large number of our citizens as to whether the creation of two legislative boards in place of one would not so divide responsibility as to make the change undesirable. I do not share in any doubts which question the ability of the people in dealing with their public servants to award the credit for meritorious service and place the censure for unworthy acts just wherever either the one or other may be deserved.

Full Control in Local Affairs.

I wish more than all else to direct your attention to the very important consideration that in some sense and to some degree the question whether our citizens will ever be accorded the full measure of control in their local concerns depends upon the record which the Municipal Assembly makes for itself in both of its branches with the enlarged and yet limited powers which the law now devolves upon its members. You will, I am sure, so discharge every duty and meet every responsibility with which you may be properly chargeable with such honesty, intelligence, fidelity, and patriotism as to convince even the most skeptical that there is no menace to the fair fame or to the substantial progress of the Commonwealth and no danger to the best interests of our beloved city involved in the granting to our local Legislature of plenary powers in dealing with purely local and domestic concerns.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

In determining upon the necessity, character, and expense of such public work as may be submitted for your action, you must be governed by a settled purpose based upon the promise given, that the public improvements would be fairly distributed as between the five boroughs, and that the most pressing needs of each of the localities would receive equal consideration, and be supplied, as nearly as possible, with equal promptness. In all your proceedings you should take the broad and liberal view, which, appreciating that the residents of the several boroughs now make up but a single constituency, deals with the city's affairs without regard to any former lines of civil divisions and accepts the benefits conferred upon any particular section and any particular work as an advantage secured to all.

SCHOOLS.

The parents of children of school age, and our citizens generallly, have been justly indignant over the neglect to which is attributable the fact that thousands of applicants for instruction in the public schools have either been denied any admission whatever or have been compelled to accept a place in what are called "half-day classes."

I am aware of the difficulties attending a situation which is altered with every change of residence of any considerable part of the population, and I appreciate that the yearly increase in the number applying for admission adds to such difficulties. And yet, by exercising a vigilance which takes heed of these controlling factors, it seems entirely practicable to afford sufficient accommodations for all desirous of and entitled to education in our public schools. In any event, there must be no effort wanting in our endeavors to make ample provision for the instruction of the young.

RAPID TRANSIT.

There has been no popular demand, in the line of public improvements, so vigorous, so persistent, and so well justified as that which calls for a safe, speedy, and comfortable mode of travel from the homes to the places of business or employment of such of our citizens as reside in the northern portion of the Borough of Manhattan or in the Borough of the Bronx. The evident and urgent public necessity which has occasioned this demand is thoroughly appreciated by all our citizens, who also fully recognize the incalculable advantages which are sure to accrue from a prompt compliance with the earnest and repeated wish of the people in this regard.

Personally I favor any and every lawful endeavor which will furnish relief to the people whose homes are situated at such distance from their places of business or employment that they find the present means of transit inadequate and burdensome.

It was expected that the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners would furnish a plan not only feasible as to construction, but also entirely relieved from any features which might either provoke determined opposition or cause any considerable delay.

It is to be regretted that the court proceedings recently had regarding the plan submitted and the very important and far-reaching questions then and there raised make it apparent that some other form of relief must be decided upon or our justly impatient people will be required to wait during the very indefinite period, covering certainly a number of years, before a final decision can be had in the tedious litigations already begun and to be opened. Nor is it at all certain that, after such delay, they will not find, at the end, as the only outcome, additional and more serious difficulties.

Guarding Expenditure.

In this connection let me impress upon you, with all possible emphasis, that a solemn duty, from which no consideration can be permitted to distract the officials of this city, imperatively demands, that at the outset, we should challenge and refuse any public expenditure, no matter for what purpose intended, which is likely to cast even a shadow upon our credit as a municipality, or which invites, much less enforces, an evasion or violation of the Constitutional limitation in the issue of bonds. The financial officers of the city, in complying with the provisions of existing laws, and without taking into account the possibilities or probabilities of future legislation, will be required to apply in the financial centres of the world, inviting bids and seeking the highest prices for our securities. In this essential work they should be protected from even a suspicion likely to lower the credit of the city, and this requires that we should always manifest and exercise a jealous care in maintaining that unquestioned faith in the honesty of our dealings with the city's creditors which has given our bonds and securities their present unrivaled position in the financial world. As to this both the most patriotic as well as the most purely selfish motives unite in dictating that there shall be no compromise.

Public Patience Limited.

It is not alone unfortunate, but also disheartening, that the petitions, protests, and demands of the people for better transit facilities have been answered with nothing better than a multiplicity of plans. Certain is it that our citizens will no longer tolerate, much less excuse, delay upon delay at the cost of not alone the comfort and convenience of the people, but also the increased valuations which, in a considerable degree, would add to the public revenues if the rapidly growing districts most directly interested were furnished with greater and improved facilities of travel.

If we are to acquit ourselves of our pledges to the people the policy of promise must be supplanted by the policy of performance. Let us make the best use possible of such of our present facilities as, by improvement and extension, can be made available at a fixed and definite time, for some relief in the direction of the popular demand.

To my mind there can now be urged no sufficient reason for the continued employment of the locomotives, now in use on the elevated roads, and the people should no longer be subjected to the resulting nuisances of noise, smoke, and flying cinders.

Electricity for Motive Power.

You should demand and insist upon the substitution, in the place of the present motive power, of electricity, which can now be safely utilized in the operation of these roads, affording a more cleanly and less noisy service, and that, too, with an improvement in speed. And, again, the number of through express trains should be considerably increased, their running time improved, and their use continued throughout the day and night, and not, as now, restricted to a few hours in the morning and evening.

The trunk elevated lines should be so extended as to furnish more convenient communication with the ferries; and, most important of all, these lines should not be confined, through the greed or indifference of the corporations operating them, to the thickly populated, and therefore profitable, residence and business districts.

The corporations should be compelled to continue the present routes to the more sparsely settled and more distant localities, even if for a time some loss is entailed upon them by so doing.

Relief Must Be Reasonably Prompt.

It is essential to the prompt relief sought by the people that the time allowed by the completion of the improvements here suggested should neither be unreasonable nor unlimited. A definite period should be fixed, within a fair and sufficient limit, compelling promptness in the beginning and vigorous prosecution to the end of the work; and a bond of full proportions should be exacted to guarantee that the time limit would not be exceeded. A strict supervision in the city's interest should be maintained and every provision of law faithfully observed. There should be but one motive controlling your official action in this respect, and that, to give to a long-suffering and most deserving element of our citizenship the full enjoyment of the homes which represent to them so much of toil and thrift and, in many cases, self-denial of the most heroic character.

The surface railroads likewise should be required to adopt the best-approved motive power, so as to save the people as much as possible of the time now consumed in traveling from one locality to another within borough limits. In every instance where the service now rendered can be so improved with fairness to the corporations concerned, the public should be convenienced with more cars and a reduced time distance in the running of them. Comfortable vehicles of modern build and of sufficient size for public accommodation should be furnished in all cases; and when this plain right of the people is disregarded your authority should be exerted to the utmost to secure its recognition by all engaged in the operation of public franchises.

You will, of course, consider these suggestions in the light of the provisions of the charter and the other enactments by which your action must be governed. While engaged in securing the convenience and comfort of your constituents, you must never neglect the rights and interests of the municipality.

The result desired is that all the positive relief possible be at once furnished with the facilities of travel now under our control. In arriving at such result you will, I doubt not, prove yourselves honest, intelligent, careful, public-spirited, and devoted representatives, in every way worthy of the public confidence and respect to which you are indebted for your official positions.

WATER SUPPLY.

A most serious public necessity is presented by the problem in the solution of which the city is to be accommodated with a sufficient water supply.

Especially in the Borough of Brooklyn is the adequacy of the quantity of water available through present facilities a matter of grave complaint.

Early in December last, in a communication addressed to the Mayor of Brooklyn, the then Commissioner of City Works thus described the situation, at the same time submitting the appended table:

Grave Complaint in Brooklyn.

"The careful investigations prosecuted under my predecessor, ex-Commissioner White, and actively continued during my administration, show, and it is a matter of public record that the available supply from the present watershed, even if developed to its utmost estimated capacity, would not be sufficient to carry us beyond the end of the present century, and that an additional water supply from new sources should be procured and be ready for use at the beginning of 1900. It has also been reported by this department, and is a matter of public record, that the intervening time was scarcely sufficient to construct the work necessary to procure such additional supply. Lastly, it has been repeatedly stated and published that the limit of the present supply would be shortened in proportion to the delay in carrying out the works planned for the development of the watershed or curtailment of the same, so that the city might find itself without an adequate supply long before the end of the present century. Owing to the absolute failure to provide means for the execution of the works referred to, the limit of the present supply has now been reached, and we are depending mainly on favorable weather conditions to carry us through, and are compelled to resort to risky and destructive expedients to bridge over a most critical situation."

Demand Exceeds Supply.

"Our average daily consumption for the month of October was a little over 90,500,000 gallons, which exceeded the supply from all available sources, and the deficiency amounting to about 200,000,000 gallons, was drawn from the storage reservoir, reducing the depth of the Hempstead storage reservoir from 11 feet 10 inches, on Oct. 1, to 8 feet 2 inches on Nov. 1. At the latter date the depth at the storage was 6 feet 3 inches less than on the same date last year, the difference representing a loss of storage in a year of 360,000,000 gallons. The Fall rains this year have been late, and should they come when the ground is frozen the benefit to be derived therefrom would be considerably reduced."

The Ridgewood System.

Table showing the present consumption of and supply from the Ridgewood water and deficiency in the same:

	Gallons.
The average daily consumption from Ridgewood system, from Jan. 1, 1897, to Nov. 12, 1897, has been	87,011,000
The average daily pumping at Ridgewood for the same period has been	86,946,000
The estimated daily supply (exclusive of storage) amounts to	86,603,000
The deficiency in the supply has been met by drawing from the storage, so that the loss in storage from Nov. 12, 1896, to Nov. 12, 1897, amounts to	346,000,000
Of this amount there have been drawn during the last month, i. e., from Oct. 12, to Nov. 9	95,680,000

Approximate estimates of the population and water consumption of the City of Brooklyn from Jan. 1, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1908:

Date.	Population.	Average daily consumption.
Jan. 1, 1898	1,290,000	96,000,000
Jan. 1, 1899	1,340,000	101,000,000
Jan. 1, 1900	1,390,000	106,000,000
Jan. 1, 1901	1,340,000	112,000,000
Jan. 1, 1902	1,390,000	117,000,000
Jan. 1, 1903	1,440,000	123,000,000
Jan. 1, 1904	1,490,000	129,000,000
Jan. 1, 1905	1,540,000	135,000,000
Jan. 1, 1906	1,590,000	141,000,000
Jan. 1, 1907	1,640,000	147,000,000
Jan. 1, 1908	1,690,000	153,000,000

Anxiety Felt in Manhattan.

Not only in the Borough of Brooklyn is the water supply a question of great anxiety but even in the Borough of Manhattan the situation, if not alarming, is certainly deserving of most serious consideration. The all-important interests of health and safety involved require that the sufficiency both of the watershed and the facilities for distribution should be placed beyond all dispute.

DOCKS.

The commercial supremacy of our city cannot be maintained unless we furnish ample and improved dock facilities and relieve commerce from every burden which militates against this municipality to the advantage of rival cities, particularly Philadelphia and Baltimore, in both of which cities extraordinary efforts are directed to the diversion of trade in their favor and to our detriment. The people will expect and are entitled to your cordial support of such measures as may be initiated for the improvement of the water front and the consequent convenience of our commerce.

BRIDGES.

The consolidation of the several boroughs into a single municipality will undoubtedly create a necessity for additional bridge communication between Manhattan Island with the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. Every public improvement which more intimately connects the various sections of the city is to be commended, not only for the convenience afforded, but as well for the spirit of unity thereby assuredly inspired.

FERRIES.

The first great need to be supplied in the direction of ferries, it would seem, is the improvement of such service between the Borough of Richmond and the rest of the city. Such additional ferries as are needed should be established and the work of improving and extending the accommodations of existing ferries should at the earliest moment practicable be undertaken so that there shall be no unnecessary delay in securing to the people interested the full measure of relief.

PUBLIC WORKS.

We should be constant in our endeavor to make the metropolis as attractive and healthful as its financial condition will permit. We must make our city in every way worthy of its proud position in the first place among the municipalities of the Western world. With a promptness and expenditure limited alone by prudence, we should secure for our citizens good roads, improved pavements, bicycle paths, small parks, and every improvement which helps in outdoor recreations, and so assist in bettering the physical condition.

I have not attempted at this time to submit any specific recommendations with reference to any of the departments, for the reason that under present conditions it would not be possible, in the consideration of any theories which might be presented for you to subject them to the best test—experience.

As occasion offers it will be my privilege, as it is my duty, to present my views as to the progress of our city's affairs under the new charter, and until such time I shall content myself without other addition to this document than the expression of my confident hope and earnest wish that the co-operation and wise administration of every department of the City Government will add to the glory of our city and be a source of honest pride to our citizens.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK,
Mayor.

THE MAYOR'S FAULTY CALCULATION.

He Disregards Constitutional Provisions in Figuring the Total Funded Debt.

In sounding his note of warning against the incurring of obligations by the new City of New York in excess of the Constitutional limit Mayor Van Wyck makes some calculations which not only alarm the friends of rapid transit, but also excite surprise on the part of persons who are familiar with the State Constitution. Coupled with his assurance that he is personally in favor of every lawful endeavor which will furnish rapid transit to the people, the Mayor says that "a solemn duty imperatively demands" that "we should challenge and refuse any public expenditure, no matter for what purpose intended, which is likely to cast even a shadow upon our credit as a municipality, or which invites, much less enforces, an evasion or violation of the Constitutional limitation in the issue of bonds."

By a liberal calculation Mayor Van Wyck figures that the net funded debt of the consolidated city amounts to $227,453,529.11, and comparing that with the aggregate assessed valuations of property—$2,464,763,192—he deduces "an apparent margin within the Constitutional limit of further indebtedness of about $19,000,000." In his calculations he includes in the net funded debt of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx outstanding special revenue bonds to the amount of $1,461,645.01, and he includes in the net funded debt of Brooklyn the entire debt of Kings County, aggregating $14,851,892.83. Both of these items should be excluded under the clear and positive provisions of the State Constitution.

Section 10 of Article 8 of the State Constitution, which declares that "no county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the real estate," also provides that "this section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, &c." And a little further along in the same section the exact period when these certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds may become a part of the city's funded debt is defined as follows: "All certificates of indebtedness, or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, which are not retired within five years after their date of issue * * * shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted."

The legality of excluding the county debt of Kings from the municipal debt of Brooklyn is made perfectly clear by this paragraph, also in Section 10 of Article 8 of the Constitution: "Whenever hereafter the boundaries of any city shall become the same as those of a county, the power of a county to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county at that time existing shall not be included as a part of the city debt."

Eliminating, therefore, these two items, which are barred from the net funded indebtedness of the city by the high authority of the Constitution, an aggregate of $212,970,901.17 is obtained, instead of Mayor Van Wyck's total of $227,453,529.11. A comparison of this corrected net funded indebtedness with the total assessed valuation of real estate, shows that there is a margin within the Constitutional limit of further indebtedness of $34,416,328.03, instead of the $19,000,000 which the Mayor finds.

When that portion of Mayor Van Wyck's message relating to rapid transit was submitted to an earnest co-worker of the Rapid Transit Commission, he said: "I do not believe that the Mayor intends to thwart or discourage the rapid transit project. He simply desires to keep all official acts within the law, as he understands it. The question of the Constitutional indebtedness limit has been discussed by the commission from various points of view, and there is no reason why that question should be permitted to act as a bar in the way of securing rapid transit

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Il Trovatore—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:10.
CHICKERING HALL—Orchestral Concert—8:00.
DALY'S—As You Like It—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Royal Box—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
GARDEN—The Nancy Hanks—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Captain Impudence—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Circus Girl—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Governors—8:30. Matinée—Plays by Criterion Independent Theatre.
IRVING PLACE—The Model—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—As You Like It—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Kodak Pictures—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—The Salt of the Earth—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—Pousse Café—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE BRITISH DECLARATION.

The British Government has acted with deliberation in the matter of the French and Russian acquisitions in China, but it has acted very much to the purpose. It was only yesterday that the remarks of an official Russian journal (they are all official) were cabled setting forth that Great Britain's hands were tied in China by reason of the troubles in India. The reminder will increase the British suspicion that those troubles had been intentionally fomented by Russian agents. There is nothing for Great Britain to do, says this organ of the Czar, but "to maintain the status quo in Asia," the status quo which Russia has deliberately and for her own exclusive advantage disturbed. The answer of Great Britain to these menaces is the declaration of her intentions which we print to-day. It is a great and memorable declaration, and by it Great Britain can afford to abide. She "will refuse to recognize any special rights granted at any Chinese port to any particular power." If China has granted Russia the right to winter her ships at Port Arthur, Great Britain will winter her ships there also. If China has granted Germany a naval station at Kiao-Chau Bay, Great Britain shall have a naval station there, too. And, more than that, "she will support every other power making the same claim."

This declaration shows anew what a great injustice to Great Britain it is to represent her as engaged in a game of grab with the Continental powers. Her objects are nearly as different from theirs as her methods. As it is well said in London just now, she "does not want more territory; she wants more trade." For purposes of trade she requires some territory, but this is almost literally a "foot to earth." She needs land enough for a naval station and a commercial agency, with which to transact and to protect her trading. She has this already at Hongkong, and it has hitherto answered her purpose. If the trade of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li should become anything like as important as that of the coast to the southward, she will demand and obtain similar facilities for doing business there. But in either case it is the trade and not the territory that she seeks, and she does not seek an exclusive trade. The trade of her own port of Hongkong, which is hers by actual cession, is as free to traders and ships of other nationalities as the trade of Shanghai and the other treaty ports in which she is upon the same footing with the other powers. She does the largest share of the foreign trade of China simply because she can do it better and cheaper than any other nation. She has won it and she holds it in virtue of free competition and not of special privileges and concessions. Other nations would be admitted to the same competition, as she now expressly says, on equal terms, to any ports that she might require for use in her business in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li or in Korea itself.

Why, then, do Russia and Germany require ports of their own? That Russia should require a naval station is intelligible enough, and indeed that Germany should require one, too, if she had any fleet to use it or any commerce that required the protection of a fleet. In fact, she has but half a dozen men-of-war against England's and Russia's thirty-five or forty each. But, even so, the German demand for a naval station on the Chinese coast would not of itself have alarmed anybody but for the piratical manner in which it was acquired, and for the effusive and absurd magniloquence of the speeches at Kiel in which the acquisition was celebrated. What alarms England in these performances is the fact that these acquisitions are not for the benefit of all nations, like her acquisition of new ports, but for the exclusive benefit of the nations which acquire them. It is not to get trade in competition with other nations that Russia and Germany have made these seizures. It is to get a monopoly of the trade of the port and of its "hinterland," and to establish a "sphere of influence." It is this which Great Britain now declares that she will not endure. She takes her stand upon her treaty rights, and she demands that what is done for any power by China shall be done for all alike.

In the position which she has now taken up, Great Britain is not the champion of British interests alone. She is the champion of civilization and humanity. She is the champion of democracy and progress against the reactionary autocracies of Eastern Europe. She deserves the support of all mankind. Especially does she deserve the support of the United States. Our interests in the East are the same as hers. We also want not territory but trade, and we want the right of access on equal terms to every port that is or may be opened in China—such access as we now enjoy at Hongkong and as there is reason to apprehend that Germany and that Russia mean to deny us at Kiao-Chau Bay and at Port Arthur. When the State Department receives official notice of the British declaration, the Administration will do an injustice to the interests and to the sentiments of the country if it does not return, along with its acknowledgment, an assurance that the position of Great Britain receives the entire and hearty approval of the United States.

SETTLE THE DEBT QUESTION.

According to the calculation of Justice INGRAHAM of the Appellate Division, the City of New York was to have on Jan. 1 a margin of $24,000,000 within the constitutional limit of indebtedness. As Mayor VAN WYCK figures it out, the margin is only $19,000,000. The aggregate of bonds already authorized to be issued by the former City of New York, which the Mayor describes as "future demands on the city's debt-incurring capacity on account of contracts entered into," is $20,000,000. It would appear, therefore, that this fine big city of ours begins its career without the power to borrow one dollar save for water supply and the care of the poor. We leave out of the reckoning bonds authorized and contracts made by our sister Borough of Brooklyn, which might be taken into the account were not one million as good as forty when it is on the wrong side of the Constitution. It ought to be understood that the former City of New York has not exceeded its debt limit. The Mayor's figures do not show that. Nor do they show any present excess for the entire city. They show a margin of $19,000,000 and outstanding contracts aggregating $20,000,000. We have recently been told that contracts must be treated as debt. It appears, therefore, that we are estopped from borrowing money and that we cannot perform all of our outstanding contracts until the Assessors have put up the valuations and given us a wider margin.

After such an exhibit, the Mayor was fully justified in reminding the Municipal Assembly that the city is under "the stern necessity for the utmost caution in the authorization of any bond issue." There is no necessity more stern than that of obeying the Constitution.

Mayor VAN WYCK'S estimate of the debt margin is not in agreement with other recent estimates. It is $5,000,000 below the estimate of Judge INGRAHAM. It is some $30,000,000 below the figures given in the report made to the Appellate Division by three Commissioners on rapid-transit plans, and those figures were said to come from Controller FITCH. It is at least $19,000,000 above the estimate of Mr. ZABRISKIE and of other opponents of rapid transit, who hold that we have no debt margin at all. It appears to be not less than $16,313,537 below the true margin of indebtedness permissible under the Constitution as we read that instrument. The Mayor has included in the debt of the Borough of Brooklyn the debt of Kings County, amounting to $14,851,892. The Constitution declares that whenever the boundaries of a city shall become the same as those of a county, "the debt of the county at that time existing shall not be included as a part of the city debt," and there is an impression that this provision was adopted by the convention of 1894 for the special benefit of Brooklyn. We think also that the Mayor too readily accepts the theory that revenue bonds of the former City of New York to the amount of $1,466,645 must be reckoned as a part of the city debt, because, although issued in 1897, they will be redeemed out of the taxes of 1898. It is the apparent intention of the Constitution to include in the debt only revenue bonds issued for more than five years.

The true debt of the City of New York and its present margin of indebtedness ought to be judicially determined forthwith. That is the conclusion that emerges from the haze of guesswork by which the question is surrounded. It cannot be denied that we ought to know whether we can borrow money or not or whether any of our bonds already issued are illegal and void. It is evident that the debt limit must be determined before anything can be done about rapid transit.

The Mayor is of that opinion. He admits the "urgent public necessity" of doing something to carry people to and from their homes with greater speed and comfort, and he is aware of a popular clamor for rapid transit. But he fears that litigation would delay the plans of the Rapid Transit Commissioners "certainly a number of years," even if the limitation of debt did not stand in the way. He therefore turns to the extension of "our present facilities" as the best plan for affording "some relief in the direction of the popular demand." His suggestion that the Municipal Assembly make the elevated roads substitute electric motive power for its locomotives is excellent. There is a good deal to be said also in favor of extending the elevated lines to the ferries. But when he declares that "the corporations should be compelled to continue the present routes to the more sparsely settled and more distant localities, even if for a time some loss is entailed upon them by so doing," some persons will be moved to inquire how the city can compel a corporation to undertake a losing business. If the elevated roads are willing to extend their lines to King's Bridge and Bronx Park, that is one thing. If they decline to extend them, as they did a few years ago, what can the city do about it? At best, northward extension of the "present facilities" would only add to the horrors of down-town congestion. That is not exactly "relief in the direction of the popular demand."

To a people hoping, striving, for relief from conditions which inflict immense loss, injury, and almost intolerable discomfort, Mayor VAN WYCK'S message will bring a feeling of deep gloom. It indicates that if the new City Government is not opposed to the plans of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, it at least takes no interest in them. New hope was aroused the other day by the announcement that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was considering the advisability of bidding for the contract to construct the tunnel. People saw at once that if this powerful corporation took hold of the work it would be pushed forward to completion with great energy. They felt also that the operation of the underground road by this company, with transfers to its surface lines, would assure the maximum of accommodation to the public. There was even an easier feeling about the fifteen-million-dollar bond. The Mayor's debt tables and the Mayor's remarks on rapid transit throw us back into the slough of despond.

One statement made by Mayor VAN WYCK, however, may give a grain of comfort to the despairing. It is this: "Our citizens will no longer tolerate, much less excuse, delay upon delay at the cost of not alone the comfort and convenience of the people, but also the increased valuations which in a considerable degree would add to the public revenues if the rapidly growing districts most directly interested were furnished with greater and improved facilities for travel." We hope and believe the Mayor will find that in these words he has spoken the plain truth. The people will no longer tolerate it.

A MISTAKEN VIEW.

The following extract from Mr. GOMPERS'S answer to Mr. GAGE, opposing a bank-note system, is of special interest because it expresses an erroneous view held by many persons besides the labor union chief:

"It would make the banks guardian over our volume of money, and so of our measure of values; it would enable the banks working in the interest of speculators to cause movements in prices with great certainty, enable them to depress prices by contracting the currency and raise prices by expanding the same. It would make the banks the masters and the many the slaves, and would enrich the few and impoverish the multitude."

The apprehension that it would not be safe to trust the banks with the issue of currency has long been the chief Populistic argument against taking the Government out of the banking business, and the substitution of a bank-note currency for our present system. Those who entertain this fear lose sight of the fact that the banks control the loanable funds of the country, and if they had the disposition or the power without injury to themselves to contract loans the effect would be precisely the same as that of a contraction of the money supply. In fact, a much greater stringency could be produced by a general calling of loans than by a contraction of bank-note circulation, because the volume of loans is vastly larger than the volume of paper money. But as a matter of fact, the banks have never been operated as a trust combination for the purpose of controlling the circulation or of influencing loans. Nor would it be possible so to operate them, even if bankers could prosper by reason of general distress and misfortune. The special interests and the local conditions which concern and influence each individual bank would render a banking trust impossible.

Banks are, moreover, dependent on loans for income and profit. If they should contract the issue they would contract their incomes and decrease their profits. Any great reduction in the volume of money or of loans would produce such general distress and uncertainty that the risk of lending would be increased, the security of collateral would be diminished, and the resources of banks would be imperiled by reason of the alarm and withdrawals of depositors. For these reasons a currency supply dependent upon bank issues would be safer than any other. Its volume would always be adjusted to the safe needs and requirements of trade, and the danger of stringency and contraction would in a large measure be removed.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

There is really no reason why any patriotic American citizen, or any Ohioan jealous for the honor of the State, should take sides in the squabble now going on at Columbus over the vacant Senatorship. In States which are as much afflicted with politics as Ohio, the choice for Senator is rapidly narrowing to a choice between a plutocrat and a boss. The sole Senator from Ohio at present is a representative of the latter class, and a singularly cantankerous representative. This fact makes the appearance of the Governor of the State as a candidate for the vacancy rather ludicrous when it is accompanied with the announcement from himself that his canvass is based upon his "opposition to bossism." He means, of course, his opposition to HANNA, but this opposition is popularly supposed to have been dictated by Senator FORAKER, in whom "opposition to bossism" would be political suicide.

Senator HANNA combines, in some degree, the plutocrat and the boss. If he had confined himself to the former quality and abstained from mingling in politics otherwise than by check, he might have averted the hostility of Senator FORAKER. Though it is hard to tell what will surely avert that hostility, it is certain that any excursion into the Senator's province will sharpen it, and undoubtedly Senator HANNA intruded upon that province when he undertook the McKinley campaign and when he undertook his own. He is, however, clearly more of a plutocrat than of a boss. If there were the least chance that the Ohio Legislature would choose anybody upon the score of proved capacity for public service, if there were any Thurman or even any Sherman in the field, the opposition to Senator HANNA would be not only intelligible but laudable. But unhappily it is unlikely that the Ohio Legislature will do any better. It is even possible that they may do worse, if the visit to Ohio of ex-Senator CALVIN BRICE has any "political significance."

STREET CLEANING.

Commissioner MCCARTNEY talks very well. Everybody will of course hope that he may do as well as he talks and that he will be not only inclined but permitted to keep in operation the system which his predecessor has devised and inaugurated and keep politics out of operation.

And yet doubts will arise. It is currently reported that the incoming Commissioner, upon having one of the most trusted subordinates of the outgoing Commissioner presented to him, expressed a wish to retain his services, and suggested to him, for that purpose, to "see his district leader" and obtain a "recommendation."

If Mr. MCCARTNEY intends to be governed, in respect to the retention of tried subordinates, by the recommendations of district leaders, it is quite certain that he will not be "continuing Col. WARING'S system" and extremely unlikely that he will clean the streets.

A lawyer of this city calls our attention to the fact that, out of seventy-nine decisions rendered on Friday last by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this department, only thirty-seven were in affirmance of decisions rendered at special or trial term. The remainder were either reversals or modifications, nearly all being reversals. This condition of affairs is no novelty, but it betokens something wrong in one or the other branch of the court. Perhaps the too great facility in taking appeals has something to do with the apparent laxness of the court below. And then, again, perhaps the Appellate Division is not altogether infallible and will itself be reversed to a similar extent when the Court of Appeals takes hold of such of the cases as may come before it. It has long been an axiom that "the law is an exact science." In practice as an art it seems to lose some of its exactness.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Greater New York" is a phrase that became very familiar in the past few months, and, as it was convenient, though inaccurate, its use then necessitated no grave criticism. For the future, however, every inhabitant of the enlarged city should remember that New York, in law as in fact, is still New York, and that it will be wise to recognize that truth in every written or spoken reference to the metropolis. Officials should be especially careful not to use the misnomer, for, while other people may do it in pardonable ignorance or haste, those who guide and control public affairs can properly be expected to demonstrate both knowledge and care. The matter is not an unimportant one. Whoever says "Greater New York" betrays undue regard for mere extent of territory, and emphasizes a characteristic that is merely incidental to progress of a much more significant sort. New York has other claims to fame than area and population, while increments to these are not the causes, but the results of her real greatness. A happier name than that which the city bears might easily have been found by our ancestors, but it is too late for changes now, and has been for many years. Fortunately, however, the words "New York" have acquired an absolute, unrelated meaning, and no longer recall their origin. They do well enough, and should not be burdened with a misleading addition.

—Since Tacoma attracted to its magnificent harbor an important steamship line plying between this country and the so-called Orient it has become a recognized source of Eastern news, and, as information from that part of the world has of late become of momentous interest, the city gets much valuable advertising from the frequency with which its name appears in the date line of carefully read dispatches. The benefit of this is evidently well recognized by the journalists of the place, for, instead of beginning these telegrams with the name of Tokio or Shanghai or Pekin, as the case may be, and then adding a parenthetical and unnecessarily modest "via Tacoma," they invariably put the name of their own city first and thus secure for it in most instances the prominence of capital letters. The device is a transparent one, but harmless, and perfectly legitimate, and its effect in giving the ambitious young city a standing among the newspaper readers of many nations will be far from insignificant. It will be of use, too, in helping Americans to realize that, for them, China and Japan are the far West, not the far East. That fact is worth emphasizing, for familiarity with it may have not a little influence upon the direction of travel, and so increase the income of our own railways.

—A man out in Joliet, Ill.—it's hardly worth while to repeat his name—has been earning, or, to be quite accurate, has been getting, credit as a public benefactor because of certain decidedly curious gifts to his fellow-townsmen. It seems that some time ago this person secured from the City Fathers of Joliet two fifty-year franchises—one for an electric company and one for a telephone company. Instead of utilizing these franchises, he sold them, receiving for the first $30,000 and for the second $10,000. This money he has now used in founding a public library and in adding to the endowments of two local hospitals. Hence great glory and appreciative dispatches in several hundred newspapers. Now, this Joliet man is undoubtedly well intentioned, but would he not have been deserving of more gratitude if he had tried to reform the too common method of allotting franchises instead of utilizing it as a means of acquiring a reputation for generosity? The money which he has given away would never have been his to bestow if a great wrong had not been committed, and, after all, he only returned with one hand to the people what he had taken from them with the other. They are not a penny the richer for his bounty, and it may be that, because of his bounty, the existing confusion in the public mind in regard to what is philanthropy and what is not may continue longer than would have otherwise been the case. All things considered, therefore, vehement laudation of the Joliet man's course is not absolutely necessary.

PERSONAL.

—Ethical and economic problems are confusingly mingled in the case of JOSEPH LOCKLEY, the intensely respectable young man who for month after month robbed the American Estates Association. LOCKLEY had served his employers satisfactorily for years; he held a somewhat responsible position, in which, as it has turned out, his opportunities for wrongdoing were great; his impulses seem to have been all in the direction of propriety—and his salary was $50 a month, or a little more than $10 a week. On that amount he had to support a family. Now, of course, economy as rigorous as is enforced by remuneration of this sort is no excuse for dishonesty, while, on the other hand, employers can hardly be expected to pay more than market rates for the service they need. And a large number of young men are able and willing to work for less than their bare living expenses, provided they see a career opening before them, even though it be in a somewhat remote and misty future. The temptations to which such young men are exposed are very great, however, and the mystery is, not that one of them falls occasionally, but that more of them do not do so. For those who are partially dependent on relatives the position is hard enough, and when there is no help to be obtained in that way the exigencies of the case are truly dreadful.

—Prof. HOWARD B. GROSSE, lecturing in Boston the other night on "Russian Czars and Despotism," drew a picture of the Muscovite peasantry that was all in sombre colors. He charged them with inveterate mendacity, and declared that their ignorance was no more complete than their immorality and their irreligion. These are decidedly surprising statements, for the usual conception of the Russian mujik credits him with many good qualities and excuses most of his faults as the result of misgovernment carried to grotesque extremes. Speaking of the Russian censorship, Prof. GROSSE said that it dealt with science and art, as well as with political literature. Even cook books have to pass inspection, lest heretical ideas in regard to leavened bread should be inculcated. In explaining why the Russians did not revolt, the lecturer said that, in the first place, the peasants do not know what liberty means, apart from obtaining the humblest necessities of existence, and, in the second place, they are not allowed to take any sort of united action.

—MILLARD F. FIELD is an ingenious son of Maine who has, it is stated by The Bangor Commercial, solved a problem that has defied inventors ever since hand looms were replaced by machines that reduced the weaver to little more than an attendant upon wheels of steel and iron. One process, that of "drawing in warps," has hitherto proved too much for the mechanicians. Hundreds of them have devoted many a weary hour and not a few thousand dollars to contrivances that should do this work automatically, but they have all failed more or less completely. Mr. FIELD has succeeded in building a machine that operates equally well with "straight draws" or "cross draws," with cotton or wool threads, with fifty threads to the inch or twenty. It gduges its own work, never makes mistakes, and draws in 2,000 ends properly in seven minutes, something that the most expert workman could not do in less than three hours, and the average hand in the new machine has been sold for $100,000, and, of course, it is going to "revolutionize" the weaving trade. There never was an invention that didn't do that to some trade or other.

GIVE US A CHANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is gratifying to notice that The Tribune has at last made the discovery that we do not have an equal chance with other nations in the carrying trade of the world. It says, with truth in every word:

"Nothing is more illogical and unjust than to charge the American people with inferiority in maritime enterprise to Great Britain and Japan while the aids that those nations have are withheld from them. Give them an equal chance with any other nation and they will unfailingly show at least equal results."

When we did have an equal chance with others in that industry, before the year 1855, inasmuch as our wooden ships cost us no more than theirs, it was demonstrated not only that we were not inferior to any of them in maritime enterprise, but that we were so superior to them all that, had the same conditions of naval architecture continued, we should in a few years have surpassed Great Britain, both in shipowning and in shipbuilding, whereas all these nations have left us so far astern that we are almost out of sight. Now, even at this late day, when The Tribune, which has held out against it so long, has at last been converted to the policy of free ships, which has been withheld from us, and from us only, all that we ask to insure our success is the liberty they all enjoy.

JOHN CODMAN.

St. Denis Hotel, New York, Jan. 3, 1898.

SOME SUNDAY-SCHOOL RECORDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many Sunday school teachers and those who are interested in this branch of Christian work read THE NEW YORK TIMES since the management has given space to religious news. This fact influences me to send you a record that has been made by a Bible class here, that, in my belief, cannot be equaled in the world. If there are similar records, they may be brought to light by the report made through your valuable journal. The class referred to is called the Guard of Honor Bible Class, and it has been in existence since October, 1865. One teacher, Miss Charlotte Mulligan, has been with the class since the beginning, and over 15,000 men have been present at the weekly Sunday meetings. At the recent Christmas festival the record showed that Herbert Greiner, a printer, had been present four consecutive years without being absent from the Bible class; James Hall, a collector, and Charles Holzwarth, a cartman, both with a similar record for five years; Charles Both, a shoemaker, eight years; Frank Cross, a machinist, and George Mehl, a musician, nine years, and William Paget, a salesman, has the marvelous record of eighteen years. Can such devotion, faithfulness, and health be equaled in your knowledge of Sunday school work? In the same class is a father, Isaac V. Commer, and three sons, William, Asher, and Arthur, all over eighteen years of age, who went through last year without being absent. It was a sight to please any Sunday school enthusiast to see these four men together, each one of them six feet in height, yet proud to be in Sunday school. Connected with the society is an orchestra of fifty-five, which never plays for money, but is organized to do all the good it may. The names and occupations of these men are given purposely, as Sunday school teachers are interested in such data, and men of such purpose, such faith, ought to be known. We see the name of every criminal printed; why not occasionally the names of upright men who fear God?

G. H. S.

Buffalo, Jan. 1, 1898.

DR. SAVAGE'S LIBERALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent Dr. Minot J. Savage's kind efforts to interpret the Prayer Book for Episcopalians—suppose a churchman were to say dogmatically that Dr. Savage's interesting writings on spiritism and psychic phenomena "plainly imply" a belief in mediaeval witchcraft.

"But they do not imply any such belief," replies Dr. Savage, indignantly. "I think I ought to know what my own expressions mean."

"Oh, yes they do," replies the carping churchman, and he takes isolated words and phrases from their context in Dr. Savage's writings to prove that the doctor must believe in witchcraft or be a hypocrite.

Is that fair judgment?

The entire spirit of the office for the Baptism of Infants and a fair construction of its language as a whole is that the sacrament is the dedication of the child to God's service by admission into the visible Church. John Henry Newman almost broke his heart trying to read into the service of the Prayer Book the Roman Catholic definition of the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration, and was finally forced to admit that it was not to be found there.

But even the admission that the language of the Prayer Book may be capable of two interpretations in this regard would not disturb broad churchmen in the least. The Prayer Book is in no sense a "confession of faith" or a scientific statement of theologic truth. It is a book of worship, of devotional and disciplinary offices, of sacramental formulas. The individual churchman is not required to subscribe to any portion of it at confirmation save the Apostles' Creed as a standard of faith and the Ten Commandments as a rule of practice. That under these various offices and formulas are found the Church widely different forms of worship and of doctrinal teaching—extending almost to Romanism at one extreme and almost to Unitarianism at the other—we deem to be the truest note of our Catholic Christianity.

This individual liberty of doctrine and variety of devotional forms under one ecclesiastical organization is the reproach of such "liberals" as Dr. Savage against the Episcopal Church; it is her glory and the pledge of her right to be. She tolerates much that she does not teach; she lets her children seek God's footstool in many ways.

A. K. W.

Bayonne, N. J., Jan. 2, 1898.

INFANT CONDEMNATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having noticed that in several letters to your excellent paper the Rev. M. J. Savage speaks adversely of the Westminster Confession as teaching the damnation of infants, I am interested to know just where he finds that doctrine stated.

The only statement I can find that in the slightest suggests such an idea is in the Tenth Chapter, entitled: "Of Effectual Calling," where it is said: "Elect infants, dying in infancy, are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who worketh when and where and how He pleaseth." It is well to notice, however, that: First, nothing is said here regarding non-elect infants who die in infancy, and, second, there is not the slightest suggestion but what all "infants dying in infancy" are elect. The wording is chosen expressly so as to avoid all appearance of assumed familiarity with the "secret counsel and good pleasure" of God's will; and the passage is inserted at all only in order to state definitely that the public acceptance of and living to Christ expected of all who have come to "years of discretion," is not necessary in God's grace to the salvation of infants dying before they have the understanding to accept or reject the Gospel call. These contentions are verified by the immediate context of the above passage, which reads: "So also [are regenerated] all other elect persons who are incapable of being called by the outward ministry of the word."

This passage is perfectly true to the confession's main thesis—that salvation is the free gift of God, and in no sense a wage paid for "good actions"; men are rather saved in spite of these. Any reasonable and unprejudiced mind can see how consistently we speak of and laud God's glorious grace which has provided a way of escape for any—for those who truly choose Him as truly as those He chooses—from the just consequence and penalty which, under law, must come upon their sinfulness.

I wonder why it is that men of brains and education will often so utterly misinterpret and pervert the most precious truths of God's Providence. Yet I am satisfied that the world will yet come to discern that real science and true philosophy are in perfect accord with revealed truth, and, meanwhile am able to understand that, despite the wrath of man and the "oppositions of science falsely so called" it ever remains true that "God is not mocked."

ROBERT LAWRENCE.

New York, Jan. 2, 1898.

DAMNATION OF THE WICKED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Rev. George Henry Smith says, "There is not a passage in the Prayer Book which teaches the final damnation of the wicked." Let us see. The thirty-nine articles are a part of it. The seventeenth says:

"Predestination to life is the everlasting purpose of God, whereby He has constantly decreed by His counsel, secret to us, to deliver from curse and damnation those whom He has chosen in Christ out of mankind, and to bring them by Him to everlasting salvation."

Article twenty-seven says: "Baptism is not only a sign of profession, but it is also a sign of regeneration or new birth, whereby they that receive it rightly are grafted into the Church, the promises of forgiveness of sin * * * are visibly signed and sealed."

In accordance with this, the office of infant baptism says: "For as much as all men are conceived and born in sin * * * none can enter into the kingdom of God except he be regenerate and born anew of water and the Holy Ghost. * * * I beseech you, therefore, to call upon God the Father through our Lord Jesus Christ, that He will grant to this child that which by nature he cannot have." And further on the minister prays that the child may be washed and sanctified and delivered from His wrath, and that he may be born again and made an heir of everlasting salvation.

The Rev. Mr. Savage asked that the Articles of Christian faith be sealed, and also the office for infant baptism of the Prayer Book. The Rev. Mr. Smith may not seal them as he did "thirty years ago," but old-fashioned churchmen do, and they still believe that the doctrine's plain meaning is that those who believe and are baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned.

S. B. BENNETT.

Pittston, Penn., Jan. 1, 1898.

THAT KANSAS TRUST COMPANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A dispatch from Atchison, Kan., which appears in your issue of to-day demanded notice from me. The dispatch in question has this caption, "Serious Charges Against the Concern in Atchison of Which Ex-Senator Ingalls was President." As a matter of fact, but one definite charge is made, that of substitution of worthless mortgages for good ones. The charge is absolutely false. In addition, there is a complaint against one of the receivers of the company, a complaint of no weight whatever. The dispatch to which you have accorded a place in your columns is, of course, without signature. Newspaper readers are, perhaps, aware that the general character of Kansas dispatches is not such as to inspire credence, nor is the fact surprising to those who know something of the average correspondent of that region. THE TIMES has, by permitting the use of its columns to an anonymous defamer, done me an injury. For a partial remedy, I rely upon the conspicuous publication of this letter.

The facts concerning the Kansas Trust and Banking Company of Atchison are these:

The President of the company was Senator Ingalls. He had no active participation in the business. I was Vice President, manager, and largest stockholder.

The company failed in April, 1893, and two receivers were appointed—one at my instigation, the other against my wish. The first has accounted, and is discharged; the other, appointed to look after a specific class of debentures, of which nearly the entire issue was held by Atchison parties, was appointed at the request of these debenture holders. It is against the receiver that the complaint of withholding collected funds is made. On its face there is no weight in the charge against him. Presumably he will pay out his collections when ordered to do so by the court.

After the failure charges of fraud were freely made—usually by irresponsible gossip, but in some instances by attorneys under cover of privilege and in connection with litigation. All charges of that character have been fully met by sworn denial and unassailable facts. In only one instance (Cosgrove versus Manley) was the charge of fraud made the sole reliance. This case, brought in the United States District Court, was speculative in character, instigated by attorneys, and was ultimately dismissed at the prayer and cost of the plaintiff.

I remained in Atchison for more than one year after the failure for the sole purpose of meeting charges which, except as indicated, never rose higher than the sidewalk. I have revisited that city and have remained there for days at a time since my removal. I represent large interests there at this moment, and am a party to various suits in its courts, and my present address is known to practically all of its substantial citizens. The other officers reside either in Atchison or its vicinity. There need be no difficulty in establishing fraud legally, if fraud has been practiced.

The true inwardness of the item complained of is apparent to a discerning reader. Certain securities are to be sold at auction. The republication in Kansas papers of THE TIMES'S article will aid in the desired depression of these securities.

R. M. MANLEY.

Summit, N. J., Jan. 2, 1898.

GRAIN ELEVATOR CHARGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are three ways in which the Merchants' Association might effect a reduction in grain elevator charges at Buffalo and the Port of New York: First make an effort to have the elevator combines voluntarily reduce their charges within reason. If that effort fails, the merchants could contribute by subscription funds to build some elevators. Another way is for the State to own and operate grain elevators in connection with her canal system. It is generally known that at all the seaports competing with New York no charge is made for elevator service, while in the Port of New York the elevator gets (outside of trimming charges) nearly one and a half cents a bushel, and at Buffalo over one cent a bushel.

Before the trust system was inaugurated grain was elevated at either port for a quarter of a cent per bushel, and often for an eighth at Buffalo.

Considering that elevator service is free at every other port, the most we should charge is a quarter of a cent per bushel. That rate would make a reduction of two cents a bushel. Please note that a quarter of a cent means $250 for 100,000 bushels, and that Buffalo elevators will elevate 800,000 bushels in fifteen hours.

Last Winter several prominent grain merchants (members of the New York Produce Exchange) testified that an eighth of one cent a bushel would turn grain away from the Port of New York. Here it is shown where sixteen eighths wrongfully operate against grain passing through the State and Port of New York. It is truly surprising that New York gets a bushel of grain for export.

CAPT. M. DE PUY.

19 South Street, New York, Jan. 1, 1898.

The Literary Atmosphere of Paris.

From Scribner's Magazine.

A certain exaggeration is the "note" of literary talks in Paris. You must not expect the text to mean just what it reads to mean. The talkers do not intend that it shall be expected. They are "moving ideas" for the pleasure, hygiene, solace, of the act, and doing so before an audience whom every intellectual audacity finds prepared, and besides prepared, tolerant. All this talk ends by making a density in the air which is almost to be felt, almost, you might say, visible and palpable; a real literary atmosphere, which envelopes both the "arrived" and the strugglers in a common medium, and has the effect of making other literary atmospheres seem in comparison of a rather chilly insubstantiality.

NUGGETS.

No Profit in It.

"Why did you give up the jewelry business?"

"I have five unmarried sisters."—Chicago Record.

Advice to Poets.

An Arkansas poet was robbed in a hotel recently. Poets should be careful to leave their manuscripts with the night clerk before retiring.—Atlanta Constitution.

Surfeited.

Knox, (looking over bill of fare)—Suppose we start in with some Blue Points.

Fox—Excuse me! I got enough of those from my broker this morning.—Boston Courier.

Inadequate.

Harvard's fourth consecutive victory in the intercollegiate chess tournament gives about as much comfort to Cambridge undergraduates as a felled partridge to a moose hunter.—Boston Journal.

Headed Off.

Brokeleigh—I don't like that fellow Sharpe. He's too shrewd.

Stokeleigh—What makes you think so?

Brokeleigh—Well, I went to his house last night to borrow $10, and he offered to lend me a dollar before I had a chance to ask him for the ten.—Brooklyn Life.

DREAMS—THAT'S ALL.

D. G. Bickers in Atlanta Constitution.

A day Spring dream,
A wail on the wind, a baby's call,
A bundle of life in a wondrous shawl,
Chubby and red and dimpled and small—
A petit king,
This tiny thing,
For his tiny kingdom to install—
A dream—that's all.

A morning dream,
Of roseate, ravishing hope and light,
And buoyant life and promise bright,
Of youthful joy and keen delight,
Of ardent love,
And smiles above,
And a heart for Cupid to enthrall—
A dream—that's all.

A mid-day dream,
Ambition's blazing, zenith sun,
Laurels and palms and honors won,
And the road to riches well begun,
A noble name,
A fitful Fame
And Fortune, slaves at beck and call—
A dream—that's all.

A twilight dream,
Shadows and silence and fading light,
And dying day and falling night,
A hush, and an ending, and failing sight,
A creeping chill,
Then all is still,
And the dark comes down like a solemn pall—
A dream—that's all.

A midnight dream,
Dust and ashes, a shattered vase,
A crumbling flower, a pale, sad face,
A wild, weird silence o'er the place,
A stifled breath,
Then darkness, death,
And a long, black wait for the judgment call—
A dream—that's all.

GEN. WEYLER DEFIES SPAIN

A Vote of the Senate Necessary to Deprive Him of Immunity from Prosecution.

CARLISTS TURNING FROM HIM

His Organ, the Nacional, Attacks President McKinley and Gen. Woodford, and the Editor Cannot Be Prosecuted.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"Gen. Weyler has defied the Government to take proceedings against him. As he is a Senator, a special vote is necessary to deprive him of immunity from prosecution, and the Cabinet is embarrassed, as the army appears to side with Weyler in his attacks on the United States."

Another dispatch from Madrid says Gen. Weyler's behavior, which is classed as "shuffling," in apologizing to the Queen Regent and hastily explaining to the Premier, Señor Sagasta, that he was not responsible for the publication of his protest, has alienated many of his supporters among the Carlists, who hoped to entangle the General in the revolutionary meshes. They are especially disappointed at the fact that the Government appears to be satisfied that the so-called Weyler bubble has burst, and that the Spanish Army is not gangrened. It is said that only three of the Spanish Generals are in sympathy with Gen. Weyler.

The Government will send 5,000 troops to Cuba at the end of January, and further troops, up to 14,000, will be sent to that island if needed.

BIARRITZ, Jan. 3.—According to mail advices sent here from Madrid in order to escape the censorship, the Nacional, Gen. Weyler's organ, has published a defiant article, pointing out that although the Government has seized the General's protest, it could not prevent its being read in every barrack room.

The Nacional, it further appears, attacks President McKinley and the United States Minister at Madrid, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, in unmeasured terms.

The Nacional has twice been confiscated, but the manager of that paper is a Deputy, and, therefore, cannot be prosecuted. As he declares himself to be the author of the incriminated articles, no other person connected with the paper can be prosecuted. Moreover, Madrid juries usually acquit persons charged with press offenses.

The number of dinners attended by Gen. Weyler and other officers of high rank is much commented upon, and is regarded as intended to show that the former Captain General of Cuba is strongly supported by the military. It is even said that on the day he presented to the Queen Regent his protest against the wording of President McKinley's message to Congress, eighteen of the commanding officers of Madrid visited Gen. Weyler and congratulated him.

Although the Liberal newspapers maintain that Gen. Weyler's proceedings are unimportant, it is recalled that military questions in Spain frequently lead to grave sequels.

The Correspondencia says that Marshal Blanco, the Captain General of Cuba, computes that, besides the 40,000,000 pesetas required for the war, 20,000,000 pesetas monthly are necessary to pay arrears.

Besides the projected issue of 100,000,000 pesetas of Cuban bonds, now held by the Bank of Spain as a guarantee, the Minister of Finance proposes to issue 200,000,000 pesetas in Spanish bonds, the security being the customs.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—A number of Spanish Generals have been interviewed regarding the conduct of Gen. Weyler in protesting against the alleged reflections upon Spain in President McKinley's message to Congress. Marshal Campos reserved his opinion.

Gen. Dominguez approved of the Government's course in submitting the matter to a court-martial, adding that if President McKinley "has been guilty of insolence, it is the Government's place to protest."

Gen. Ochando approved of Gen. Weyler's action.

SPAIN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Her Flag Saluted by the Insurgents with Military Honors.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—An official dispatch from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, announces that the Spanish flag has been hoisted at Camoerent and Biacubato. It is added that the insurgents rendered military honors and cheered for Spain.

SPAIN AND THE NEW CABINET.

Newspapers Say It Deprives the Insurrection of an Excuse.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—The press generally gives a favorable reception to the Cuban Cabinet, agreeing that the insurrection no longer has a raison d'être, "since it would not be against Spain, but against the Cubans themselves."

It is remarked that this view also prevails in the United States, and has been expressed by Señor Estrada Palma of the Cuban Junta in New York.

El Imparcial says:

"The mission of the new Cabinet is to aid the Government and the Governor General in restoring peace, and nobody is better qualified for this task than the new Ministers who know thoroughly the extent of the rebel resources."

WEYLER'S CONDUCT DENOUNCED.

The London Times Thinks His Protest Too Much for Spain to Bear.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Times remarks editorially this morning that the indifference of the European Bourses to Gen. Weyler's proceedings is a "solid and satisfactory proof of the increased stability of Spanish politics." It says:

"Gen. Weyler's whole conduct since he left Cuba has been most reprehensible; and no self-respecting Government could be expected to tolerate such an act as his absurd protest."

SANGUILY REACHES HAVANA.

It Is Thought He Means to Land Secretly, and the Police Are Watching Him.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—Major Gen. Julio Sanguily is a passenger on board the Ward Line steamer Saratoga, which arrived today. He says he is going on to Tampico, (Mexico,) but the fact that he is registered under an assumed name gives rise to the belief that he intended to land here secretly during the night or at some other point on the island. The police are watching him.

The Marquis Vendana, Spanish Ambassador to Mexico, has arrived here from Spain.

ATTACK ON THE UNITED STATES.

Senor Pidal Assumes the Presidency of the Circulo Conservador.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—Señor Pidal, President of the Chamber of Deputies, on assuming the Presidency of the Circulo Conservador this evening, delivered an important speech aiming at the reconstruction of the Conservative Party.

He denounced the Liberal policy in removing Gen. Weyler from Cuba and in granting autonomy, and he urged a loyal following of the policy of the late Señor Canovas. In the course of a trenchant attack on the behavior of the United States, he cited "its abandonment of the Monroe doctrine in Haiti in the face of menace from the German warships."

The speech was greeted with cries of "Live the Union Conservatives!" "Live Spain!" and "Live the Queen Regent!"

BLANCO TO TAKE THE FIELD.

Senor Galvez to Run the Government During His Absence.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—La Discusion says that Gen. Blanco will take the field within the next fortnight and proceed to Eastern Cuba. During his absence from Havana Señor Galvez, Premier of the new Colonial Cabinet, will assume control of the government of the island.

In the town of Caraballo, which is without local authorities, one hundred persons out of one hundred and thirty residents are suffering from hunger and disease.

FIRED ON A FILIBUSTER.

Revenue Cutter McLean Chases a Suspicious Vessel.

CHARLOTTE HARBOR, Fla., Dec. 28.—Information has been received on board the cruiser Montgomery, that during the night of Dec. 27, the revenue cutter McLean chased a suspicious looking steamer and also fired upon her. But, the supposed filibuster kept on her course, and, as the Somers N. Smith has not arrived here, it is believed she may have been the vessel fired upon.

There are three expeditions fitting out here. One at Plant City, one at Bartow, and another at Punta Gorda. All the channels are guarded and two more revenue cutters are expected here.

The West Liberal to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The fund collected at the State Department for the relief of the suffering Cubans was slightly increased to-day by some contributions from persons who did not divulge their names. Up to date the Western contributions far exceed those received from the East.

New York Cuban Relief Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The State Department to-day announced the following members of a committee to receive at New York all subscriptions and supplies for the sufferers in Cuba: Stephen E. Barton, Chairman; Charles A. Schieren, and Louis Klopsch.

VESSELS IN DISTRESS AT SEA.

The Azamor Puts Back to Queenstown —The Phoebe on Fire and the Gladiolus Stranded.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 3.—The British steamer Azamor, Capt. Peterson, from Dunkirk on Dec. 22, for Boston, Mass., has put back to this port. Her commander reports that on Dec. 29, when about 600 miles west of the Fastnet, the Azamor encountered a terrific hurricane, which at times placed her in great peril. The steamer's decks were swept by the seas, a lifeboat was smashed, others damaged, her steering gear was disabled, hatches were broken, and water, entering her holds, caused her cargo of sugar to suffer.

BREMEN, Jan. 3.—The British steamer Phoebe, Capt. Story, from Pensacola, Fla., on Dec. 7, for this port, has arrived here and reports having been on fire while at sea. The flames, however, were extinguished, and but little damage was done. Forty bales of cotton were burned and some bales were wet during the work of extinguishing the fire.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 3.—The British steamer Gladiolus, Capt. Wright, from Philadelphia on Nov. 24, which arrived at Stettin on Dec. 24, is ashore off this port. A salvage steamer has been dispatched to her assistance.

COUNT ESTERHAZY'S TRIAL.

Gen. Saussier Will Hold the Court-Martial Behind Closed Doors.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Gen. Saussier, the Military Governor of Paris, has decided to try Major Count Esterhazy, (retired,) who figured in the case of ex-Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, by court-martial, behind closed doors, on Jan. 10.

REBELS DEFEATED IN MOROCCO.

Their Salted Heads Sent to Various Towns to be Set on Spikes.

TANGIER, Jan. 3.—A letter from the Sultan of Morocco has been read in the Grand Mosque, amid salvos of artillery, announcing fresh victories over the rebels, many of whom have been killed, wounded, or captured. Salted heads of rebels have been dispatched to the principal towns, where they will be set on spikes.

STORMS IN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

A Cloudburst Near Toulon and Damage Done at San Sebastian.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Violent weather prevails in the south of France and Spain. A cloudburst near Toulon has done much damage. Several persons were injured.

A number of vessels have gone ashore, and the promenade of San Sebastian has been washed away in several places.

AMERICAN COTTON IN THE EAST.

Shipments to Japan Increase, and It May Be Sent Also to China.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting upon the increase of American cotton shipments to Japan, says:

"The special interest for us lies in the injury to Indian cotton growers. If the American staple continues cheap and the American takings increase, it is more than possible that ere long America will also ship to China."

THE EARL OF WILTON DEAD.

He Was Formerly a Captain in the First Life Guards.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Earl of Wilton died here to-day.

The Earl of Wilton, whose death is announced, was the fourth to bear that title. He was born in 1839. As Seymour John Grey Egerton, Viscount Grey de Wilton, he succeeded to the title on the death of his brother in 1885. The Earl was formerly Captain of the First Life Guards, was a Deputy Lieutenant for Lancashire, and Accountant General of the Court of Chancery. He married in 1862 Laura Caroline, daughter of William Russell, Esq. His son, Viscount Grey de Wilton, born in 1863, succeeds to the title.

BISMARCK'S FEET TAPPED.

Dr. Freese of Hamburg Performs an Operation at Friedrichsruh.

HAMBURG, Jan. 3.—Prince Bismarck's feet were tapped to-day by Dr. Freese of this city, who went to Friedrichsruh.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"There is unfavorable news from Friedrichsruh. Although the recent alarming rumors were grossly exaggerated, the rigorous way in which the Manor House is closed to everybody facilitates the circulation of unfounded reports. Dr. Schweninger has expressed the opinion that Prince Bismarck's gout is taking its normal course, and will soon pass over. It must not be forgotten, however, that his medical advisers are doing their utmost to prevent any unfavorable report from reaching Bismarck, who takes a very pessimistic view of his condition."

THE BRITISH ON THE NILE.

Gunboats Make a Reconnoissance Past Two Dervish Posts.

CAIRO, Jan. 3.—The British gunboats made a reconnoissance past Shendy and Metemmeh, the dervish posts between Berber and Khartoum, on Saturday last. The dervishes kept up a smart fire from both banks of the Nile. The gunboats proceeded twenty miles south and captured a number of boats laden with grain.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—It is semi-officially announced in this city that the movements of British troops in Egypt are entirely due to the news of the threatened northerly advance of the dervishes, and that they do not imply an immediate advance in the direction of Khartoum.

Marchand's French Expedition.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Authentic news of the Marchand expedition, as late as Sept. 17, has been received. At that date it had arrived at Rafai, in the Tambura district, and was proceeding to occupy Rumbek, in the Bongo district, in the Territory of Bahr el Ghazeel. All were well at the time, and a fortnightly mail service was working regularly between Tambura and Banghi, on the Ubangi River, to the west.

Congress Meets in Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, (via Galveston, Texas,) Jan. 3.—The Congress of Nicaragua reassembled to-day. President Zelaya read his message, reviewing the disordered political and financial condition of the country, expressing the hope of being able to assure future peace and prosperity, and suggesting a number of acts for the benefit of the country to the consideration of Congress. There was a large attendance in the Congress Hall.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Two Rosalinds Compete for Public Favor in Shakespeare's Pastoral Comedy.

RETURN OF JULIA MARLOWE

Ada Rehan in "As You Like It" at Daly's—"The Salt of the Earth" at Wallack's—"The Governors" at Hoyt's.

After a protracted period of dullness in theatricals, so far as new productions of moment or revivals of much interest were concerned, a spell of unusual activity began last night. The Rosalind of Julia Marlowe, who then began an engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre, was placed in comparison with the long approved portrayal of the same rôle by Ada Rehan. A new "country comedy" by Joseph Arthur was successfully acted at Wallack's; while a new variety farce, which is, at least, as commendable as most of its kind, and undeniably droll, was put on view at Hoyt's.

JULIA MARLOWE AS ROSALIND.

A Pretty and Tasteful Performance of "As You Like It" at the Knickerbocker.

Julia Marlowe began her engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre last evening as Rosalind in "As You Like It." This portrayal was first seen here seven or eight years ago and charmed one then as it does now by its girlish sweetness and ingenuousness. In the interval Miss Marlowe's artistic stature has not greatly increased. She has gained little in virtuosity, and a gentle charm of personality is now, as it was then, the chief factor in her success. In a negative sense, however, Miss Marlowe's acting has perceptibly improved of late, and her work is distinguished by good taste, and never marred by a striving for impossible or undesirable effects. Every rôle in her repertory is acted well enough to hold the attention of the most exacting playgoer and win from him a large measure of admiration.

There are rôles, however, and some, perhaps, generally accounted more difficult of execution, which fit her personality and her artistic resource somewhat better than Shakespeare's Rosalind; but this pastoral comedy is still one of the most popular plays ever written, and is not likely to soon lose its place in Miss Marlowe's repertory.

The Rosalind of last night certainly lacked no suitable tribute of admiration. The note of sincerity in her expression of Rosalind's sorrow in Act I. was not missed. The pretty playfulness and aptness of her earlier scenes with Orlando in the forest did not fall of their desired effect. Any play by Shakespeare lends itself to a great variety of interpretation, and the cause of dramatic art gains from Miss Marlowe's performance in this comedy, as surely as from those of her portrayals which more nearly satisfy an exacting taste.

She still has the winsome freshness of youth and represents perfectly well its artlessness, its high spirits, its impulsiveness, its frankness. Manifestly these qualities are best illustrated in the roles of a susceptible nature than the heroine of this wonderful comedy, who is Princess and boyden, saddened exile and buoyant wayfarer, maiden and philosopher, counsellor and coquette, wit and sage all in one, with a heart brimful of fervent love all the time, and a world of womanly timidity held partly in abeyance.

But while Miss Marlowe's pretty and charming portrayal does not express all or nearly all the earnest student of Shakespeare sees in Rosalind, it still does not conceal any of her traits, and one who knows the play well, and treasures an exalted ideal of its heroine, finds this embodiment harmonious and suggestive if not complete and wholly satisfying, "a perfect chrysolite."

The general performance is sufficient, and far better in every detail of scenic picture and dress, music and light effect, than such occasional productions of Shakespeare used to be; while the acting is all suitable and smooth. Bassett Roe's conception of Jaques is intelligible and sensible, and his acting lacks only firmness of execution. The Orlando is Alfred Kendrick, a young actor of good gifts. The Touchstone is G. W. Anson, who knows the alphabet of low comedy by heart, and every trick in the bag. The Sylvius is Edwin Howard, and the lovelorn shepherd has rarely been acted so well.

"As You Like It" at Daly's.

At Daly's Theatre "As You Like It" has been conspicuous in the repertory since 1889, and has been seen so frequently and so recently that a merely cursory notice of the present revival, which will remain in the bill this week only, will suffice. Pictorially this setting of the comedy surpasses any other production of "As You Like It" ever seen on our stage; the rendering of the incidental music has not been equaled elsewhere, and there are other unique features worthy of touching upon briefly, now that the old play is again a vital topic. In all his various productions of "As You Like It," since the Rosalind of Mrs. Scott Siddons was first seen here at the old New York Theatre, Mr. Daly has insisted upon giving to the performance the dominant note of joyousness. He has refused to heed those critics who, mindful that this is a drama of exile, have found all through it a gentle melancholy and a touch of Autumnal sadness. To him it has ever been a comedy of Spring sunshine and young love. His Rosalind of the long "o" and the long "i," is ever sprightly and merry in the woodland scenes until the episode of the bloody kerchief, and this, to be sure, is in fair accord with tradition, for the Woffingtons, Pritchards, Dancers, and Jordans of the eighteenth century stage all played Rosalind in the sportive, joyous way. To be sure, Mrs. Siddons lent to the banished Duke's daughter the "smile of tragedy," but 'twas her nature to, and it was not until Helen Faucit's time that the poetic Rosalind of the modern stage came into fashion.

Miss Rehan's portrayal of Rosalind has always been consistent with her conception, tasteful, expert, graceful, and attractive. She carries the few indisputably serious scenes with admirable tact and dignity, and she indulges in no eccentricities or vagaries of "business." Rosalind was never quite her best portrayal, but it has always been a coherent, facile, and enjoyable piece of acting.

Last night it was seen to uncommonly good advantage by a large and appreciative audience. The actress was in good form, and the richness of her resource, the breadth and ease of her style, her abundant personal humor, and her artistic sympathy were all clearly manifested. Particularly noticeable was the variety of tone and eloquence of her speech. Certainly the language of Rosalind never sounded better, and though we may truthfully say that this is not Miss Rehan's best rôle, there is yet no other living Rosalind, now that Modjeska has retired, who quite equals her.

The version of the play with which it is associated retains somewhat more of the text of Shakespeare's play than playgoers had been accustomed to hear spoken on the stage. It is a familiar falsehood that Mr. Daly has been a habitual and ruthless mutilator of Shakespeare's works, but, as a matter of fact, his "prompt books," except in the case of the last three of the comedies revived by him, contain more of the words of the poet than the old play books that used to be called "standard." Until 1889 we had not been accustomed to hear on the stage the banter of Jaques and Amiens about the song, (although Charles Coghlan retained that scene when he played Jaques,) and we had never before had Jaques in sight in the scene of Touchstone's wooing, and the bright little encounter between Touchstone and Audrey and the singing boys, with the song "It was a lover and his lass," had never been used on the stage in this country until then. The scene between Jaques and Ganymede at the beginning of Act IV. is also retained, and the First Lord's famous speech, though much reduced in length, is spoken by the First Lord, and not, in accordance with a stupid custom, by Jaques himself.

But these technical details are perhaps not worth dwelling upon now. The charm of "As You Like It" at Daly's does not depend upon them nearly so much as upon the beauty of the sylvan pictures, the correct and elegant delivery of the text, the comprehension, sympathy, and good taste shown in the performance. Mr. Richman is still a rather heavy Orlando, but the Jaques of Clarke, the Adam of Varry, the Oliver of Craig, the Corin of Owen, and the William of Wilfred Clarke are all excellent impersonations, while Sidney Herbert's Touchstone is delightfully grave and sapient, and there are other promising individual performances, including the lovelorn Sylvius of young Jefferson Winter.

"THE SALT OF THE EARTH."

Joseph Arthur's New Rural Drama at Wallacks'.

"Wasn't she just too sweet and lovely for anything?"

That was the almost universal comment and query of the hundreds of women as they left Wallack's Theatre last evening after seeing Annie Russell, and, incidentally, Joseph Arthur's four-act comedy-drama, "The Salt of the Earth." Every woman answered with a most emphatic "Yes, she was," to the query, and no man was bold enough to make any other answer. For the play was a distinct triumph for the simple, unaffected, and clever actress who has such a firm hold on the affections of New York's playgoers. As Ann May, the heroine of the play, she was such a simple, sweet-tempered, lovable country girl.

It seemed to the unsophisticated that she had simply to be herself, and that was one reason why the crowded house gave her such a very cordial reception, laughed with her over her simple joys and pleasures, and wept with her over the sorrows of her troubled love-making, which finally terminated so happily, both for herself and for Tom, her lover, who was always "the salt of the earth" in the estimation of the village blacksmith, no matter how black the clouds looked about him, even when the conspirators, who were bound to rob him of his property and his sweetheart, seemed to have him enmeshed in a net of adverse circumstances from which it seemed impossible for him to escape.

But "the hired hand" who struggled on to a successful political career finally found a way to brush aside the clouds and defeat the machinations of the Louisiana adventurers who had dropped into a country village in Southern Indiana in search of wealth for themselves at the expense of honest and sturdy Tom May.

Theodore Babcock, who was the Tom May, made a hit that was second only to that of Miss Russell. He was a manly fellow from the start, when he appeared in his plow-boy clothes and told the story of his love to the country lass. Effective in his love-making he was, also self-contained, but strong in those scenes where, driven to bay, he persistently asserted and finally proved his perfect manhood.

The supporting company was all that could be asked for, and was so well trained that the atmosphere of the country was always in evidence. George W. Wilson and George W. Denham were particularly clever, the former as the henpecked husband of the Indiana Mrs. Malaprop played very cleverly by Alice Fischer. Maud Odell was quite charming in the single scene she had in the last act, when she unraveled the tangled meshes in which Tom had been bound, and brought peace and happiness to the two lovers.

This story was told at length in THE TIMES Sunday and needs no repetition here. It is redolent of the farm and of the crude and rough sports of country life, and while devoid of particular literary merit, was bright enough in parts to keep the listeners in the best of humor. Mr. Arthur's similes were of the earth, earthy, as, for example, when Ann was about to leave her house she said she couldn't think of moving her piano because she "had a hen settin' in it," and again, when the village blacksmith condoled with her by saying he "s'posed she had folded her hopes and laid 'em away, like the pants of a dead friend."

Tom	Theodore Babcock
Mathew May	George W. Wilson
Jean A'lairable	Frank Landers
"Doctor" McBriggs	R. A. Roberts
Isaac Kelly	George W. Denham
Judge Lingenfelder	Harry Spear
Rowley	Charles Harris
Ann May	Annie Russell
Cynthia May	Alice Fischer
Mevele Dole	Marion Berg
Kate Boudinot	Maud Odell

"IL TROVATORE" IN ENGLISH.

The Castle Square Opera Company Presents Verdi's Time-Honored Work.

Verdi would doubtless feel honored if he could only know that his "Il Trovatore" has joined Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," and now shares with it the place of honor in all schemes for seasons of grand opera in English at low prices. At the Metropolitan Opera House it was long ago relegated to the limbo of the Saturday night series, and Mme. Sophie Traubmann and Signor Ceppi, he of the stalwart limbs and broken-backed voice, squirted great streams of vocal agony over rows of empty seats. In any scheme of English opera at low prices, however, "Il Trovatore"—which ought to be called "The Troubadour"—is a principal feature. No soprano lives who will not wrestle with the musical gasps of Leonora; and lives there a tenor with soul so dead who never to himself has said, "I, too, can get an encore for 'Di quella pira,' even if I do have to transpose it down to B flat." John McCullough, the tragedian, is credited with having said, "Hamlet is the one part in which an actor can make a hit, if he will only let the metaphysics alone and attend to the stage business." So Manrico is the one part in which a tenor can get great glory from the gallery, if he will only let high art alone and attend to the high C.

The performance of "Il Trovatore" by the Castle Square Opera Company last night at the American Theatre drew a large audience, to many of whom the opera was a novelty, for they applauded the dramatic situations just as if they really understood what they meant. The entertainment was no doubt most agreeable to those who have little opportunity or inclination to attend the performances at the Metropolitan Opera House. The Castle Square Opera Company aims to give tolerable presentations of grand opera at low prices, and as it accomplishes this perhaps little or no fault should be found with its shortcomings. It is true that there was a great deal of crudeness in last night's performance, and that to persons who are accustomed to hearing the work sung by genuine artists the singing and acting of some members of the cast were positively funny. But the performance served its purpose, and perhaps that is all that any one has a right to ask of it.

One thing should be stated as a matter of record. "Il Travatore" was presented with new scenery. Such a thing has not occurred before within the memory of living operagoers in this country. At the mere mention of it Maurice Grau would be speechless with amazement, and Col. James Henry Mapleson would fall in a faint. But it is a fact, and some of the scenery, notably the camp scene, was fresh and pleasing to the eye.

As Leonora, Miss Grace Golden was conscientious and painstaking, but that may be said of every member of the cast. They all did the best they could. The star of the evening was undoubtedly Miss Lizzie MacNichol, whose Azucena had not a little vocal and considerable dramatic merit. Indeed, the women vindicated the claim of their sex to superiority over the men. Mr. Agostino Montegriffo was a most vociferous and short-phrased Manrico. He emitted a stentorian B flat in lieu of a high C in the air known in Italian as "Di quella pira," and took a recall with graceful celerity. W. G. Stewart was certainly a very villainous Count di Luna, and William Schuster was a good, old-fashioned Ferrando. The chorus did its work fairly well, and the orchestra was satisfactory. Some of the English text of the recitatives was a striking illustration of the absurdity of some kinds of opera music, but that did not matter. There was plenty of applause, and the audience certainly seemed to enjoy the performance.

NEW YORK CHAMBER MUSIC CLUB.

Its Second Concert Given in the Banquet Hall at the Hotel Savoy.

The second concert of the New York Chamber Music Club took place last night in the banquet hall of the Hotel Savoy. This organization is a new trio, consisting of August Spanuth, pianist; Ludwig Marum, violinist, and Arton Hegner, violoncellist, and its first concert was one of much promise. The room in which last night's entertainment was given was crowded, and there was every evidence of that deep and growing interest in chamber music which is the most encouraging demonstration of public taste in musical art at the present time. The club played Brahms's trio in C minor, opus 101, and Schumann's trio in D minor, opus 63. Between these two numbers Mrs. Josephine Jacoby, contralto, sang the following songs: "Under the Rose," W. A. Fisher; "Nun wie die Sensucht Kennt," Tschaikowsky; "Immer leiser wird mein Schlummer," L. V. Saar; "Si mes vers avaient ailes," Reynaldo Hahn, and "Frühlingsnacht," Schumann.

The entire concert was most enjoyable, and the New York Chamber Music Club is to be congratulated upon its immediate assumption of an important position in the musical life of the metropolis. The organization is not perfectly balanced yet. The violinist does not quite equal his companions in smoothness and certainty of technic, though all three display an equal amount of earnestness and warmth in their work. Especial praise is due to the admirable playing of Mr. Spanuth. He displayed last night a clean and crisp delivery of his phrases, a wide command of tone-color, and dynamic gradation, a fine insight into the meaning of the music before him, and an excellent conception of the relation of his instrument to the other two. As a chamber music player, Mr. Spanuth will surely take a firm place. He does his work in a thoroughly artistic manner.

"The Governors" at Hoyt's.

A new "variety farce" was presented last night at Hoyt's Theatre, entitled, "The Governors." It is a pretext for the introduction of a rapid succession of "acts" by sketch artists, dancers, singers, and other specialists. The supposed plot deals with woman suffrage, gold mining, and other subjects more or less distantly allied. Messrs. Ward and Vokes, who are very funny fellows, appear as preposterous Percy and forlorn Harold, and while they are in sight the laughter is prodigious. The work of Johnny Page, the agile, acrobatic comedian, as the versatile bellboy, is exceedingly bright. That graceful dancer, Lucy Daly, helped to make the evening additionally pleasant. A tuneful quartet rendered some entertaining songs.

The Governor of Idaho	Happy Ward
The Governor of Oregon	Harry Vokes
The Bell Boy	Johnny Page
The Bunco Man	Gus. C. Weinberg
Our Country Cousin	John Keefe
Our Landlord	Hal. S. Stephens
Scorcher	James Cherry
Willie Stringer	Nat Wixon
Bill Board	Louis N. Powers
Mill Watchman	James Johnson
Willie Wright	G. H. Shields
The Foolish Girl	Margaret Daly Vokes
The Giddy Girl	Lucy Daly

MUSIC FOR EUROPEANS.

Two Rival American Bands to Play Abroad the Coming Season.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Two rival American bands will entertain Europe the coming season—Sousa's and Brooke's Chicago Marine. Sousa made his arrangements some time ago, and will sail late in April, and open at the Crystal Palace, London, early in May. Later he will make a tour of the Continent.

Brooke is just now perfecting his arrangements for a similar concert tour, and may sail on the same steamer that carries the Sousa musicians.

These two bands have been keen rivals for two or three years, and it is expected that the competition on the other side will be keen, one band representing the East, the other the West. Brooke is a Western man by birth. He was educated in Boston, and was a protégé of the late P. S. Gilmore.

Theatres and Music Halls.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Helen Coppage has almost half finished her sixty days' fast. Mlle. Planka and her den of lions are conspicuous in the curio hall this week.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—Bessie Clayton's Mephistopheles dance is still a striking feature of "Pousse Café." Lewis Dockstader and Charles T. Aldridge appear in the olio.

EDEN MUSEE.—Till's Royal Marionettes began their last week at the Eden Musée last night. Since the Marionettes came to the musée the Winter Garden has been crowded afternoon and evening. The cinematograph exhibited new views last night, and the concert was unusually good.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Scenes from "Leah, the Forsaken," are acted with power and artistic discretion by Nance O'Neil and McKee Rankin. Two well-established favorites of the music halls, Frederick Hallen and Mollie Fuller, appear in a sketch. The bill is unusually strong in real attractions and free from mere time-killers.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Frequenters of Mr. Pitou's big theatre on the west side have seen nothing better lately than E. M. Royle's Mexican war play, "Captain Impudence," with its clever admixture of sentiment, passion, and dramatic suspense with wit and humor. Mr. and Mrs. Royle have effective rôles, the support is efficient, and the scenery is excellent.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Circus Girl" was sung, danced, and acted in Harlem last evening by the musical branch of Mr. Daly's large and well-trained company. Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earle, Mabelle Gilman, Cyril Scott, James Powers, Augustus Cook, Herbert Gresham, Julius Steger, Helma Nelson, Effie Germon, and Catherine Lewis were in the cast. The scenery and dresses were rich and appropriate.

PLEASURE PALACE.—The chief item on the bill this week is Bizet's "Carmen," compressed into half an hour, and sung by Tagliapietra as the Toreador, Mlle. Arlmi as the Gypsy, and Jay C. Taylor as Don José. There are chorus, orchestra, ballet, and adequate scenic effects. William Parry directs this performance. Estelle Clayton appears in "A Visit from Venus," while the other entertainers are Press Eldridge, Charles Wayne, Hugh Stanton, and Pauline Willard; Howe, Wall and Walters, the Adelphi Trio, the Neuvilles, Fordyce, McMahon and King, and O'Rourke and Burnett.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Jeanne Franko, a cultivated, earnest, and sympathetic musician of fine executive skill, is in the bill at Keith's this week. Her "turn" is a violin solo. These "continuous" performance houses of the better class are certainly fulfilling the mission assigned to them by optimistic observers of the contemporary stage, and helping to develop good taste. Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar, in "The Quiet Mr. Gay," and R. J. Dustan's company, in "When a Man's Married," are other noteworthy features of this show.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—A new ballet divertissement called "The Carnival Quadrille" was exhibited in the second act of "The French Maid" last night. The eight women who danced in it were dressed so as to look like the imitation boys of ballet, in tights, as they faced the spectators, and, like demure Quakeresses in long drab gowns when they turned their backs. Another addition to the second act is William Armstrong's new song, "The Bal Masque," the music of which was written by Herman Perlet and the words by Frank Abbott, a young chorus singer in the company.

Oscar Meuer Accused of Smuggling.

Customs Inspector W. H. Guy caused the arrest yesterday of Oscar Muer, a passenger on the American liner St. Louis, which arrived Sunday, on a charge of smuggling. The prisoner was brought before United States Commissioner Shields and held in $2,500 bail for examination. He is accused of neglecting to pay duty on 20 rolls of ribbon, 4 furtrimmed hats, 3 dresses, and 12 pairs of gloves.

Mother Baptizes Her Dying Babe.

Mrs. George McCann of 2,547 Eighth Avenue became a mother for the tenth time yesterday morning, and when she found that her newly born babed was dying, and that a priest could not be fetched in time she baptized it herself. She poured water on the child's head, pronouncing the prescribed words of the Roman Catholic ceremony, and as she concluded the infant expired.

Policeman Dies of Blood Poisoning.

Matthew Jennings, a policeman attached to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, went to Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning suffering from blood poisoning of the left forearm. He died in the afternoon. He had been ten years on the force.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Elias Einstein.

Elias Einstein, sixty-eight years old, one of the best known men in the suit and cloak trade of this city, died at his home, 77 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, on Sunday, after a week's illness, from pneumonia. Mr. Einstein was born in Bavaria, and came to this country about forty-five years ago. He made his home in Macon, Ga., and dealt in general merchandise. During the first two years of the civil war he was private secretary to Gen. Cobb of the Confederate Army, and saw much fighting with him. About the time the war closed he came to this city and engaged in the manufacture of suits and cloaks, being the senior member of the firm of E. Einstein & Co. The Manhattan Suit and Cloak Company succeeded this firm, and Mr. Einstein again started in business in the same line, and was engaged in it at the time of his death, doing business at Broadway and Sixth Street. He was a member of the Free Sons of Israel, the American Legion of Honor and the Royal Arcanum. Four daughters and two sons survive him. Funeral services will be held at his late residence at 10 o'clock this morning, the Rev. Dr. Davidson, of Temple Ahawath Chesed, of Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue officiating. The interment will be in Salem Fields.

Adrian V. Martense.

Adrian V. Martense died yesterday at his home, 859 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. The funeral will take place there to-morrow, and the Rev. Dr. C. L. Wells will officiate. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Martense was a member of one of the oldest families in Kings County. He belonged to the Midwood, the Knickerbocker, and the Crescent Clubs, the Flatbush Improvement Society, and was an active member of the Dutch Reformed Church, in Flatbush, in which he was for years a deacon. He was born in Flatbush forty-five years ago, and was educated at Erasmus Hall Academy, and at Rutgers College, being graduated from Rutgers in 1873. In 1876 he entered the Columbia Law School, and on his graduation began the practice of law. His offices were in Montague Street, Brooklyn. He was married twelve years ago to Miss Ellen Brown, daughter of William Brown, of Melrose Park. They lived on Lenox Road, Flatbush, until Mrs. Martense's death a year ago.

George Barlow.

George Barlow died on Sunday evening from cancer of the stomach after a lingering illness at his home, 405 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Barlow was born in Haverstraw, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1832, and came to this city when young. Shortly after his arrival he became connected with the clothing firm of Brooks Brothers. Later he entered the employ of A. T. Stewart. In 1863 Mr. Barlow became a member of the Stock Exchange. Several months ago his poor health compelled him to retire. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution. The funeral will be held this evening at his late home, the Rev. Dr. Herbert Welch officiating. A widow, two daughters, and one son survive him. The interment will be in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery to-morrow morning.

William C. Jillson.

William C. Jillson, a retired manufacturer, died at his home in Willimantic, Conn., yesterday morning, aged sixty-four. He was a member of a family which for three generations has been prominent in manufacturing industries of the town, and during his active career was agent and Treasurer of three cotton mills, the Willimantic Duck Company, the Eagle Wrapper Company, and the Dunham Manufacturing Company. He was one of the incorporators and first President of the First National Bank of Willimantic, also a Director in the Second National Bank of Norwich and Vice President of the Hartford Life and Annuity Company. He was a member of the Connecticut Legislature of 1879. A widow, one son, and one daughter survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. JOHN R. PRESTON, the oldest physician in Saratoga County, died at Schuylerville Sunday night. He was born Feb. 15, 1809.

DANIEL H. SEAVEY, a pioneer California gold hunter of '49, and for nearly forty years a wholesale hardware merchant of Chicago, is dead at his home in Evansville, Ill., aged sixty-eight years.

ALBERT BOULAY, an artist decorator, who lived at 101 East Thirteenth Street, died on Sunday, aged forty-six years. He leaves no family. Mr. Boulay was a native of France. A sister lived with him.

WILLIAM BLAKELEY, a wealthy Nebraska pioneer, died Sunday at his country home, near Liberty, Gage County, aged seventy-six. He settled in the State forty years ago, and was Past Grand Master of the Odd Fellows.

Major ALFRED BRANT is dead at Kansas City. At the opening of the civil war he enlisted from Pleasonton, Iowa, as a volunteer. Later he made a brilliant record in the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and still later in Hancock's Veteran Reserve Corps.

JOHN J. DEVITT, forty-three years old, of 102 Garden Street, Hoboken, died at his home last night from consumption. He conduc

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FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of 5% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth Gas & Water Company.

Judgment of foreclosure was entered on the 13th day of October, 1897, under which the property and franchises of the company are about to be advertised for sale.

The English bondholders, who own a clear majority of the entire issue of 5 per cent. Consolidated mortgage bonds of the company have long since deposited their bonds with the undersigned committee, which has been representing the bondholders in the pending litigation.

Notice is hereby given to all bondholders who have not yet deposited their bonds with the committee, that, in order to share in the benefits of the agreement under which the bonds heretofore deposited are held by the committee, they are required to deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York on or before January 7, 1898, and to pay at the time of such deposit to the trust company, subject to the order of the committee or its counsel the sum of fifteen dollars per bond of $1,000 toward the repayment of the costs, charges, and expenses of the committee heretofore incurred.

The deposit of bonds is subject to an agreement made by the committee for the sale of the mortgaged property for a sum that will realize fifty per cent. or thereabouts of the par value of the bonds without interest.

The committee reserves the right to reject all bonds not deposited on or before the date above mentioned.

Copies of the agreement under which the deposit is made may be had on application to the trust company.

WILLIAM TROTTER,
WILLIAM O. COLE,
ROBERT FLEMING,
GEORGE T. RAIT,
GEORGE A. TOUCH, } Committee.

Dated, New York, Dec. 20th, 1897.
SAMUEL UNTERMYER,
Counsel to the Committee, 30 Broad St.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company
SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot for account of the Sinking Fund the following numbered bonds, viz.:

137 BONDS.

Nos. 97, 119, 123, 124, 127, 176, 186, 188, 196, 269, 274, 275, 292, 295, 346, 351, 432, 434, 460, 486, 571, 714, 829, 854, 859, 862, 866, 874, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1063, 1064, 1085, 1304, 1325, 1409, 1540, 1550, 1623, 1630, 1631, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1653, 1657, 1658, 1673, 1677, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1778, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1854, 1859, 1925, 1930, 1963, 2140, 2163, 2211, 2214, 2260, 2272, 2278, 2279, 2281, 2300, 2304, 2359, 2378, 2409, 2559, 2606, 2631, 2684, 2762, 2776, 2865, 2944, 2988, 3018, 3022, 3312, 3502, 3504, 3635, 3637, 3638, 3683, 3684, 3686, 3757, 3759, 3769, 3882, 4061, 4120, 4122, 4128, 4162, 4349, 4353, 4372, 4419, 4420, 4580, 4603, 4605, 4623, 4657, 4743, 4744, 4752, 4758, 4830, 4886, 4933, 4934, 4974, 5023, 5141, 5172, 5189, 5190, 5232, 5294, 5427, 5800, 5823, 5896, 5880, 5914.

Said bonds are PAYABLE AT PAR on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, Vice President.
New York, January 3, 1898.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, Vice Pres'ts.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular.

The stocks of local transit companies made the conspicuously strong feature of yesterday's stock market. In very few other quarters was there much activity producing advances. Sugar Trust rose a couple of points and maintained much of its rise, and some of the other specialties showed a similar upward tendency. The Panhandle Railroad issues were stronger than the average of the railway group. For the most part, however, the market list drooped. The most important of the Granger shares showed weakness, and their closing quotations were as a rule the lowest of the day.

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In the narrowness of yesterday's market few Wall Street veterans found any reason for disappointment. The opinion is general that the market is bound for prices much better than now prevail, but it is hardly expected that there is to be forthwith anything like a boom. The market improvement believed to be in store is likely to come most surely in coming without a rush.

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Wall Street paid attention to the inaugural address of Mayor Van Wyck, and much consideration was given to his local transit recommendations. The message was, however, hardly needed to convince Wall Street of the existence of new and close relationships between some of the local corporations and controlling Tammany politicians.

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But the most important topic discussed yesterday in Stock Exchange circles was the contribution of President Miller of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road to the Annual Financial Review of THE NEW YORK TIMES. President Miller's terse commentary upon the Western railway situation—declaring present competitive rates unprofitable, with small prospect of improvement—was recognized as the expression of an authority always careful in his utterances. A few professional speculators (rather injudiciously overloaded with some nervous stocks) were very much put out by Mr. Miller's statement of the Western railway situation, and in various ways they tried to gloss over the conditions exposed by the St. Paul President. No responsible person attempted, however, to dispute the facts stated by Mr. Miller, who is universally recognized as one of the railway managers of the country without the handicap of professional speculative affiliations. This is not the first time his habit of telling the truth has distressed Wall Street people addicted to stock jobbing.

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Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $20,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 112½, seller 10 flat.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of one per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	½	Edison El.Ill. of N.Y.	4
Am. Sugar Refs.	4	Ft. W. & D. City	1
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1⅝	Kan. City, P. & G.	½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Laclede Gas	1¼
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Oreg. Imp., 4th in.pd.	½
Brook. Un. Gas	1½	Oreg. Short Line	1⅝
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Del., Lack. & West.	½	U. S. Rubber	½

Stocks Declined.

A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Chic. & Northwest.	1¼	National Lead	⅝
Chic. & N. W. pf.	½	National Lead pf.	1⅜
Chic., Bur. & Qy.	¾	N. Y. Central	1
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	1	Northern Pacific	½
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Oreg. R. R. & N. pf.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Lake E. & W. pf.	1¼	West. Un. Tel.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st con. 1¼

Bonds Declined.

Chi., Mil. & St. P., I. & D. 7s	1¼	Kings Co. El. 1st	11½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on coal loans at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $186,649,134; balances, $9,000,550; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,110,238.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅝@2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were ½c higher, at $4.83½ for sixty days and unchanged, at $4.82½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¾@$4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@30c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57¼@58. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26⅜d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 355,045.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Comstock Tunnel sold at .03, 100 Standard at 1.60. On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Anaconda sold at .39, 90 Consolidated California & Virginia at 1.20, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 400 Isabella at .35, 100 Mexican at .20, 100 Mollie Gibson at .20. On the Mining Exchange 10,200 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .06@.04, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .14, 500 Waldorf at .10¼, 200 Yukon at .10⅝, 11,200 Alamo at .03@.04, 200 Argentine at .19@.19½, 17,100 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¼@.10, 63,000 Cannon Ball at .004⅛@.004¼@.004@.004¼, 100 Elkton at .83, 200 Fanny B. at .06, 7,000 Garfield Gr. at .06⅝@.06⅜, 2,000 Golden San Juan at .01, 15,000 Jefferson at .04@.04¼, 213,000 Justine at .01¼@.01¼@.01, 1,700 Lillie at .67@.68½@.67, 10,000 Mollie Gibson at .19¼@.19⅝, 1,000 Mt. Rosa at .162, 100 Portland at .80 s10, 45,000 Sentinel at .004⅜@.004⅝, 5,000 Specimen at .04, 27,000 Tamarack at .008½@.009@.008, 6,000 Union at .13¼.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were quiet in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅝, to 11⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 58½; Atchison, ¼, to 13⅜; Erie, ¼, to 15⅛, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 39⅛. Declined—New York Central, ⅛, to 110½. Canadian Pacific sold at 84⅜, St. Paul at 97½, Illinois Central at 107, and Pennsylvania at 59. British consols were steady at 113 1-16 for money and 113¼ for the account. Bar gold was quoted at 77s 11d and American eagles at 76s 6d.

In Paris, rentes closed at 103f 30c. Exchange on London sold at 25f 23½c. In Berlin, exchange on London, 20 marks 40 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 174.10, and in Rome at 104.90.

AFTER A YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

A number of important Wall Street men are enjoying holidays which promise to be protracted, and there are others preparing to get away for a more or less extended period.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's foreign trip, it is intimated, will include a generous season of rest. After remaining a little while at London and Paris, overlooking business affairs, it is said to be his plan to seek recreation at Aix. Under such circumstances it seems hardly likely that Mr. Morgan will immediately give direct personal attention to the course of the stock market here.

Mr. Rockefeller, with a company of Standard Oil associates, is reported to be preparing for a cruise in Southern waters.

Mr. Louis V. Bell is preparing plans for a leisurely journey around the world.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower is to do Egypt.

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The Messrs. Rockefeller, Mr. Bell and ex-Gov. Flower are all pronounced bulls on the business situation and their absence will be felt. Discussing the Wall Street situation ex-Gov. Flower yesterday said:

"I have the utmost confidence in the business situation and in the future of the stock market. If I did not believe the market would advance I certainly should not go away. Stocks that have merit are bound to advance with the situation as it now is. There is a plethora of money and no other investment so safe and profitable is open for its use. Capital must find employment, it cannot afford to be idle, and stocks with merit are certain to attract it, and the buying is likely to increase at a greater ratio in the immediate future than it has during the past six months. Railroad properties, as a rule, are in better shape than for a long time and the heavy increase in business and in earnings will have no material cessation for the next year or eighteen months. I go away perfectly satisfied with the outlook, and I believe the present range of prices will be left far behind before my return three months hence."

THE STORY OF A POOL.

Wall Street gossip has been concerning itself much lately over the fortunes of a pool some time ago formed to advance the price of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock. Originally the pool was for 10,000 shares, which later was doubled. Boston and New York traders had interests in it. One important Wall Street man was given the handling of the pool's business. Becoming enthusiastic over traffic reports, the holdings of the pool finally got beyond 30,000 shares. Then ensued an experience not entirely new in the history of Wall Street pools. Differences developed, possibly a suspicion or two.

Under the original pool agreement its existence was to terminate on next Saturday, Jan. 8, by which time it was originally figured the pool would have been able to take advantage of a market gaining special strength from the investment of New Year's interest and dividend fund.

Owing to the unfortunate disagreement between some of the Boston and New York traders in the pool, about one-third of its holdings have been already liquidated. Not all has been accomplished which originally was anticipated, but it is figured that even at an average of 95 for Burlington stock the pool can close with some showing of profit. If during the remainder of this week there should come stock market buoyancy, the winnings of the pool may prove to be some tens of thousands of dollars.

RATES WITHOUT PROFIT.

President E. B. Thomas of the Erie Railroad, discussing the general railway rate situation, says: "The situation briefly is just simply this: We are entering upon another year with a prospect of the same unsatisfactory conditions that we have known during the past six months. I don't want to be regarded as pessimistic, nor do I believe I am justified in taking an absolutely roseate view of affairs if they are not so presented to my view. We have had one of the greatest wheat crops the world has ever known, the volume of other traffic has been enormous, and yet what is the result? The railroads have not profited by these conditions, owing to the ruinous manner in which rates have been juggled, and I can see no chance for any betterment if the big shipper can go on doing what he has heretofore. The demoralizing results will continue. Just examine the trunk lines' reports of earnings. They show increases, but you will find upon investigation that these are due to the cutting down of expenses and not to the profits of traffic carried. We are hopeful, of course, but I am not so certain as some in regard to what the conditions will be hereafter. If we can have harmony and better rates, and rates can be maintained, then the future will be all right."

Substantially, the views of the President of the Erie Railroad agree with those expressed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by President Roswell Miller of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

Representatives of the railroads will be able to present a strong case in asking for helpful legislation from Congress. Many prominent railroad men believe that a bill legalizing pooling can be passed at the present session of Congress. There will be strenuous efforts to advance such a measure.

GRAIN CROP FACTS.

Henry B. Hebert, head of the Produce Exchange house of H. B. Hebert & Co., who is a recognized authority on grain matters, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing the cereal market:

"The past year is one long to be remembered by the agriculturist of the United States. Good harvests and a substantial advance in values have helped to lift him out of the despair of poverty to conditions of comparative affluence. Deficient crops in countries competing with the United States may be said to be the principal factor in the case. Failure of crops in India, Argentina, and Australia, and deficiency of crops in France and other parts of Europe gave America opportunity to make cereal values for the world.

"The currency conditions existing in India and Argentina had much to do with the phenomenal decline of the cereal values from which this country has just emerged, and proves that it is hard for America to compete with countries that pay in silver for farm products.

"The latest estimate of America's Spring and Winter wheat crops of 1897 is 530,000,000 bushels, or, say, in round numbers, 100,000,000 bushels greater than that of 1896. Since the Summer of that year there has been an advance in wheat value of, say, 40 cents per bushel, or a difference to the farming interests of the United States of some $212,000,000. The exports of wheat from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1897, were 95,735,000 bushels, against 74,300,000 bushels for the same period of 1896.

"The corn crop for 1897 is estimated at 1,900,000,000 bushels, or about 400,000,000 bushels less than the previous year. There has been a substantial advance in the value of this staple over current values of the depressed times of 1896. Perhaps the increase in value may be attributed to three causes: First, owing to the reduction of crop; second, the demand for cattle feeding, owing to the advance in provisions and hog products; third, export demand. The exports from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1897, were 168,533,000 bushels, or, in round figures, 55,000,000 bushels greater than in the same period of 1896. The price has risen from the low price of 1896 about 8 cents per bushel.

"The oats crop increased 14,000,000 bushels over that of 1896, and, owing to the large export demand, rose in value about 7 cents per bushel from the low values of 1896. The exports from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1897, were 45,185,000 bushels, or about 20,000,000 bushels greater than in the same period of 1896.

"With the high premium ruling for cash wheat, it is only reasonable to conclude that considerable of farm reserves have been marketed. There is yet a long period to elapse until July 1. It is a fair presumption, from the present outlook, that the visible will be greatly reduced by that date, if not almost exhausted, and it does not seem at all probable that prices will materially decline. Europe is still a good purchaser, and will continue to be, and this demand, coupled with the milling needs of the country, seem quite sufficient to maintain a higher level of values than perhaps a sanguine bear would desire.

"However, it must not be forgotten that during the late Winter months Argentina and Australia may become competitors, and may somewhat modify extreme high prices for American wheat.

"From present indications, the Winter wheat now in the ground is well preserved by snow, and the plant is vigorous and well rooted in the soil. The indications are, all things continuing favorable, for a bountiful harvest of Winter wheat in 1898."

PANHANDLE STOCKS STRONG.

The "Panhandle" stocks were conspicuous in yesterday's market for their strength. The common made a new record price—41, closing fractionally below that figure, with a substantial gain. The preferred stock advanced 2 points. No news regarding the property was in circulation, but most of the buying was done by the same brokers who have been active in the stock for some time past, and who are popularly believed to be acting for inside interests. The strength of the stocks was due in some measure to the Pennsylvania statement for November, issued at the close of last week.

LONDON INQUIRIES.

A letter just received from Ansel Oppenheim, Vice President of the Chicago Great Western Railway, who is now in London, says: "With relation to the financial situation, I see no evidence here of any feeling to sell American securities. I think we are upon the eve of a turn in this market, and that the new year will see considerable buying of American securities by English holders. Every one I see is anxious to know about this or that security—which is always an indication that their thoughts are tending in that direction, and, unless I am very much mistaken, London will be a factor in the American security market during the month of January."

Mr. Oppenheim states that arrangements will be made to list the Chicago Great Western preferred "B" and common stocks upon the London Stock Exchange. The 4 per cent. debenture and preferred "A" stock are already listed.—New York News Bureau.

SOME WEAK BONDS.

Wall Street men in touch with the Brooklyn Street Railway situation, which of late, according to the many rumors which have reached the Street, has been in much turmoil, find significance in the weakness shown yesterday by Kings County Elevated first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. There was a sale of these yesterday on the Stock Exchange at 46. The last reported transaction in the bonds was early last November, the price then being 57½.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

The volume of business for 1897 was very satisfactory to Southern manufacturers and dealers, being larger than for several years, and the many correspondents of The Tradesman of Chattanooga, throughout the South report most favorable prospects for the new year.

The iron market is firm, with an increased demand, the contracts for finished material being unusually large for the season. Southern iron is moving freely with promise of greater activity when the Spring trade opens. The export trade continues good, with indications of a heavy increase.

Business conditions, generally speaking, are better than for five years; financial distrust no longer disturbs, and the outlook for 1898 is most encouraging for the industrial development and business prosperity of our Southern country.

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

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Advance of half a cent in sixty-day posted rate for sterling exchange.

Increase of $99,838 in gross earnings of Louisville and Nashville for November and a decrease of $3,228 in net.

Break-down in Gold and Stock Ticker service.

Declaration by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company of an extra dividend of 1 per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

Increase of $198,415 in gross earnings of Denver and Rio Grande for November; increase of $65,173 in net and $56,731 in surplus.

Increase in surplus reserve of $184,300, as shown by statement of non-member banks.

Oversubscription for the $300,000 3½ per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad, Springfield Division.

Meeting to-day of the Chicago-St. Paul lines, with view of getting rid of excessive commissions to North Pacific coast points and reduced east-bound rates in connection with steamship business.

Increase of 4,100,456 in amount of transactions in stocks on Boston Stock Exchange during 1897, and an increase of $13,950,441 in number of bonds dealt in.

Quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. declared by Central of New Jersey Railroad.

Easier condition of money market in London. Sharp concession in rates for both call and discounts.

Statement that cars of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will be running across Brooklyn Bridge this week.

West Milwaukee car shops of the St. Paul Road busier than at any time since 1893.

Shipments of shoes from Haverhill, Mass., during 1897 increased nearly 1,500,000 pairs.

Estimated disbursements for dividends and interest payable this month $100,000,000, the largest total of any year since 1892.

Increase of 13,000 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago last week, as compared with previous week, and increase of 23,000 tons as compared with corresponding week last year. Big increase due to shipments of grain to catch low rates, withdrawn after Jan. 1.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Orders were very scarce in the outside security market yesterday and the chief event of the day was a sharp rise in Glucose common to 37½. This stock's strength was attributed to reports that were spread about by insiders, stating that a dividend on the common stock will be declared in a few months. Standard Oil was the only other stock which showed any activity, closing at 361 bid.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	202	207
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	197	198
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	80	83
Brooklyn Elevated trust receipts	8	8½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	70
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	46	47
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	321	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	44	47
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	79	82
Kings County Elevated	2	3
Kings County Traction	46½	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	2¼	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad, ex dividend	165	168
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	108½	110
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16½	17½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	96	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107½	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	63	68
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex int.	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, when issued	92	93½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock, when issued	28½	30
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	99½	100
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	74	75
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	280	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
New Amsterdam pf., when issued	69	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	112½	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	37	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	89
St. Paul Gas stock	40	46
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	130	135
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	144	147
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20¾	22
Syracuse Gas 1st, 5 p. c. bonds	94	97
Western Gas Company	89	90
Western Gas Company bonds	102¾	103¾

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	58
Glucose common	37	38
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92½	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	2	6
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Lorillard Company pf.	115	117
Malt common	23¾	24½
Malt preferred	75	76
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	5	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	361	362
Trenton Potteries	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	53
Union Typewriter	6¼	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	156½	157
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	80	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	105
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	100	106
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1¼
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	53	53½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	149	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	39	43
Wool Exchange	110	112

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons advertised elsewhere in these columns will be paid on the following:

By H. B. Hollins & Co.—First Mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company and first mortgage bonds of the Central Union Gas Company.

Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds.

By New York Security and Trust Company—Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company's first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds.

By United States Mortgage and Trust Company—First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of Northern Railroad Company of New Jersey and first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of Nyack and Northern Railroad Company.

First mortgage bonds of Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois.

By Continental Trust Company—Consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of Georgia and Alabama Railway.

By Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—No. 18 of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company.

By National Bank of the Republic—Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad, Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, Raleigh and Gaston Railroad 8s nd 8s, Raleigh and Augusta Railroad, Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad.

By Redmond, Kerr & Co.—Bridgeport Traction Company.

By Central Trust Company—No. 15 of the Chicago Junction Railway's and Union Stock Yards Company's collateral trust 5 per cent. gold bonds.

By Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company—Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. and Goldman, Sachs & Co. announce that the subscriptions for the $300,000 3½ per cent. first mortgage gold bonds of the Illinois Central railroad Company, Springfield Division, were largely in excess of the amount offered.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5TH,
at 12:30 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real-Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

$5,000 Central R. R. Co. of N. J. 7 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1899.
$15,000 Wabash R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$30,000 State of Arkansas R. R. Aid Bds., (Little Rock and Ft. Smith R. R.) (Knick. Trust Co. Certfs.)
$2,500 State of Arkansas 7 p. c. Levee Bds., 1901.
$10,000 Farmville and Powhatan R. R. 2d Mtge. Inc. Bds., 1923.
28½ shs. Farmville and Powhatan R. R. common.
12 shs. United Elec. Light and Power Co. prefd. and $50 scrip.
12 shs. United Elec. Light and Power Co. com. and $50 scrip.
20 shs. Hudson River Ore and Iron Co.
10 shs. Chateaugay Ore and Iron Co.
1 Right N. Y. Society Library.
18 shs. Newport News and Miss. Valley Co.
10 shs. Oyster Bay (L. I.) Steamboat Dock Co.
20 shs. Washington and Ohio R. R. Co.
10 shs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.
1 Right N. Y. Society Library.
(By order of Trustee.)
15 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
106½ shs. Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Co., N. Y.
50 shs. Union Typewriter 1st prefd.
50 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. prefd.
20 shs. 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
15 shs. B'klyn and New York Ferry Co.
50 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
$5,000 Lima Northern R'way 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1945.
20 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. Eagle Fire Co.
50 shs. Chesebrough Manfg. Co. Consld.
28 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin prefd.
25 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin common.
4 shs. Cataract General Electric Co.
350 shs. New York and New Jersey Ice Lines.
1 share Central Trust Co.
1 share Illinois Central R. R. Leased Lines.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
6 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
1 share Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
1 share United States Trust Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
663 shs. The Penn. Cordage Co. common. (Hypd.)
393 shs. The Penn. Cordage Co. prefd., (Hypd.)
$45,000 The Penn. Cordage Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Hypd.)
$5,000 Central Park, N. and East River R. R. Cons. 7 p. c. Bds., 1902.
40 shs. Hide and Leather Natl. Bank.
112 shs. American Electric Cold Supply Co.
3 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. Real Estate Exchg. & Auction Room.
$15,000 Note of E. Dunbar Wright, dated June 5, '94, payable on demand; also Note $1,500, dated June 5, '94, payable on demand, secured by 50 shs. German National Bank of Denver, Colo., and $20,000 Glenwood Orchard & Irrigation Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF
Sixty Thousand Shares
OF THE
United Traction

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 3, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
158	161	5	Adams Express	157	157	157	157	....
213⅝	221¼	340	American Cotton Oil	221½	223⅛	22⅝	22⅛	− ⅛
115	118	101	American Express	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
7⅞	8¼	750	Am. Spirits Mfg	8¼	8¼	8	8	+ ¼
19	19⅝	870	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	20	20	18	20	....
141¼	141⅞	47,964	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	140⅝	142⅜	140⅝	141¼	+ ⅝
115	116	454	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	114⅝	115⅞	114⅝	115⅝	+1⅝
89	91	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	90	90	90	90	....
88⅞	89	7,835	American Tobacco	88⅜	89⅛	87⅝	88⅞	+ ⅝
113½	116	200	American Tobacco pf	114	114	114	114	+1
34	34½	10	Ann Arbor pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	....
12⅜	13	960	Atch., Topeka & S. F.	13	13	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅛
30½	30¼	3,649	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	30⅜	30	30	30⅜	− ⅛
13½	14	800	Baltimore & Ohio	14	14	14	14	− ⅛
3⅞	4	4,100	Bay State Gas	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
37⅛	37⅜	29,095	Brooklyn R. T.	37⅜	38⅛	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
119½	120	532	Brooklyn Union Gas	119	119½	119	119½	+1½
6	6½	200	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	6½	6½	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
65½	66	200	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	+1
51	51⅜	201	Canada Southern	51½	51½	51½	51½	− ⅛
81½	82⅜	70	Canadian Pacific	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	....
11¼	12¼	6	Central Pacific, ex. div.	11	11	11	11	− ¼
21⅞	22	775	Chesapeake & Ohio	22¼	22½	22	22	− ¼
162	....	100	Chicago & Alton	162⅜	162⅜	162⅜	162⅜	....
98⅝	98⅞	20,524	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	99⅜	99⅜	98⅝	98⅜	− ⅜
149⅜	149⅞	9,045	Chicago Gt. Western	15⅞	15¼	14½	14⅝	− ⅜
31	32	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½	+1½
98⅝	99⅜	21,316	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	94½	94⅝	93½	93⅝	−1
142	143	471	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	142½	142½	142½	142½	− ⅛
120½	120⅝	750	Chi. & Northwestern	121¼	121⅝	120½	120½	− ⅛
163	....	300	Chi. & N'western pf	163	163	163	163	− ½
89	89⅛	5,910	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	89⅜	90¼	88⅞	88⅞	− ⅛
4	4½	724	Chi. Term. Trans	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	....
22⅛	22½	450	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	22½	22⅞	22½	22½	− ⅛
25¼	26	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	25	25	25	− ⅛
5¾	6⅜	200	C. & H. C. all in. pd.	6¼	6¼	6	6	− ⅜
5¼	5½	100	Col., Sa. V. & Toledo	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
176⅜	177	512	Consolidated Gas	178	178	176	176⅞	− ⅛
111	112½	450	Delaware & Hudson	112	112	111¾	111⅞	− ⅛
155	155½	405	Del., Lack. & West	155	155½	155	155½	+ ½
45¾	46¼	100	Denver & Rio G. pf	46	46	46	46	....
127	130	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	129	129	129	129	+4
14⅜	15	10	Erie	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	− ⅛
37½	38	300	Erie 1st pf	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	− ⅛
19¾	21	255	Ft. Worth & D. City	19½	19½	19½	19½	+1
34	34¼	775	General Electric	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34¼	....
28	28⅝	100	Hawaiian Sugar	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	− ⅝
103¾	103½	413	Illinois Central	103½	103¾	103½	103⅝	....
19⅝	20⅜	600	Kan. City, Pitts. & G.	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ½
40	45	600	Laclede Gas	44	44½	44	44½	+1½
70	71	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	− ⅛
56¼	56¾	3,670	Louisville & Nashville	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56¼	− ⅛
111½	111⅝	21,840	Manhattan Con	111⅜	112⅝	111⅜	111⅜	− ⅛
130	130⅜	6,542	Met. Street Railway	130	131½	129⅝	130	+ ¼
57	58	50	Minnesota Iron	58½	58½	58½	58½	....
35¼	35¾	520	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	36¼	36¼	35⅜	35½	− ⅛
33⅝	33¾	4,215	Missouri Pacific	34	34⅛	33¼	33½	− ⅛
36⅜	37	1,070	National Lead Co	37⅝	37¾	37	37	− ⅛
105½	106½	138	National Lead Co. pf	106	106	106	106	−1⅛
95	96	830	New Jersey Central	96	96¾	95⅜	95⅞	−1
105¼	105⅝	1,206	New York Central	106	106¾	105⅝	105⅞	....
12⅝	13½	100	N. Y. Chi. & St. L	13	13	13	13	....
32¾	33¼	300	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33¼	....
4¼	4½	300	North American	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	....
20⅞	21	4,125	Northern Pacific	21⅛	21½	20⅞	21	− ⅛
58¾	59	5,573	Northern Pacific pf	59⅛	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	− ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	450	Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	− ⅛
18	19	100	Ore. Imp., 4th in. pd.	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
66	68	100	Ore. Rail. & Nav. pf.	68	68	68	68	−1½
19¾	20⅛	827	Oregon Short Line	19⅜	20⅛	19⅜	20⅛	+1⅜
29⅜	30	705	Pacific Mail	29⅜	30⅛	29⅜	29⅝	....
114½	115	3,460	Pennsylvania Railroad	115	115¼	114½	114⅝	+ ¼
96⅛	96¼	5,550	People's Gas, Chicago	96⅜	97¼	96	96¼	− ⅛
40	40½	3,685	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	39¼	41	39¼	40¼	+1¼
66	68	1,400	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	68	68	68	68	+2
172½	173½	50	Pull. Pal. Car Co	173¼	173¼	173¼	173¼	....
22⅛	22¼	1,900	Reading	22¼	22⅝	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅛
50⅜	50½	2,620	Reading 1st pf	51	51	50⅜	50⅝	+ ⅜
27¼	27⅝	1,200	Reading 2d pf	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	− ⅜
121	123	13	Rome, W. & Ogdens	122	122	122	122	....
....	....	20	St. J. & G. 1st. pf	53	53	53	53	....
49¼	50½	21	St.J.&G.1.1st pf.,ex div.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	....
18⅝	19½	147	St. J. & G. Isl. 2d pf.	19	19	19	19	....
7⅜	7⅝	200	St. Louis & San Fran.	7½	7½	7½	7½	....
56½	56⅝	818	St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ¼
26¼	26½	100	St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
76¼	76¾	395	St. Paul & Omaha	77½	77½	76	76	−1⅜
20½	21	300	Southern Pacific	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	....
8⅞	8⅞	300	Southern Railway	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
30⅝	31	804	Southern Railway pf	31½	31½	30⅜	30⅜	− ⅛
3	3½	210	Stand. Rope & Twine	3½	3½	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
25½	25¾	2,785	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26¼	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	− ⅛
....	....	200	Texas Pacific	11	11	11	11	− ⅛
165	166	130	Third Avenue	165	165	165	165	....
25⅝	25¾	1,885	U. P., all in. pd.	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25⅝	....
62	63¼	1,200	U. Leather pf.	63½	63½	63¼	63¼	....
15⅜	16⅜	200	U. S. Rubber	16¼	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
64	66	29	U. S. Rubber pf	64	65	64	65	....
17⅝	17⅞	300	Wabash pf.	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
....	101⅝	400	West Chicago Street	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101⅝	+ ⅛
90¼	90¼	6,721	West. U. Telegraph	91⅝	91⅝	90	90¼	−1
Total...		253,124						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
1,000 ..... 108¼
Am Tobacco Co scrip
5,000 ..... 79¾
At, T & S F gen 4s
17,000 ..... 89⅜
500 90
5,000 ..... 89¾
1,000c 89¼
5,000 ..... 89¼
10,000 ..... 89⅛
5,000s3 ..... 89¾
7,000 ..... 89¾
Adjustment 4s
72,000 ..... 58½
29,000 ..... 58⅜
9,000 ..... 58¼
5,000 ..... 58⅛
4,000 ..... 58¼
20,000 ..... 58⅝
20,000 ..... 58¼
Brooklyn R T 5s
40,000 ..... 94½
1,000 ..... 94⅜
15,000 ..... 94½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
5,000 ..... 112½
8,000 ..... 112½
Buffalo & Erie new
3,000 ..... 102½
Canada So 1st 5s
5,000xi 110¼
12,000 110
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
1,000 44
2,000 ..... 44½
2,000 44
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
1,500 ..... 14½
1,000 ..... 15¼
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000xi 110¼
Cent of N J gen 5s reg
2,000 ..... 110¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
14,000 ..... 82¼
4,000 ..... 82⅜
1,000 ..... 82¼
1,000 ..... 82⅜
12,000 ..... 82¼
8,000 82
5,000 ..... 82⅝
6,000 ..... 81⅜
Ches & Ohio con 5s
11,000 ..... 114¾
2,000 ..... 114⅜
Registered
6,000 113
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
5,000xi 104
2,000 ..... 104¼
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
10,000 106
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
7,000s20F 98⅜
13,000 ..... 98⅞
Chi & East Ill cons
1,000 130
Chicago & Mil 1st
5,000 ..... 101½
Chi & N W reg gold 7s
15,000 ..... 116⅜
Chi & N W S F 5s
3,000 ..... 111¼
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
8,000xi 105⅛
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop
15,000 ..... 46½
18,000 ..... 46¾
3,000 ..... 46⅝
10,000 ..... 46½
22,000 ..... 46⅜
20,000 ..... 46¾
25,000 ..... 46¾
Chi Term & Trans 4s
32,000 84
10,000 ..... 84¼
2,000 84
Col Fuel & Iron 5s
5,000 81
Col & Ninth Ave 1st
1,000 ..... 121½
Den & Rio Grande 4s
1,000xi 89¾
Den & R G Imp 5s
4,000 ..... 85½
Dul & Iron Range 1st
10,000 104
5,000 ..... 104½
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
10,000 ..... 110½
Erie gen lien 3-4s
3,000xi 70½
Erie 4s prior bonds
5,000xi 91
1,000c 91
Flint & P M, Port Fundon Div 5s
3,000 83
Total sales $1,676,500

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exch.... 170	Lincoln National... 775
Broadway 230	Mechanics' 180
Columbia 146	Merchants' 148½
Commerce 207	National Union.... 226
Continental 127	New Amsterdam.... 230
East River 136	N. Y. County..... 740
German-American.. 112	Ninth National.... 90
Hanover 365	Nat. Bk. of N. A.. 135
Hudson River..... 155	Shoe & Leather.... 94
Irving 147½	Tradesmen's 105

French Gold for Havana.

Muller, Schall & Co. received yesterday by the French transatlantic steamship La Bretagne $300,000 in French gold, in transit for Havana, where it will be employed in paying Spanish soldiers. A like amount is to follow from Havre.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99½	....
4s, r., 1907	112½	112⅝
4s, c., 1907, ex int.	113⅜	114
4s, r., 1925	128	128½
4s, c., 1925	128	128½
5s, r., 1904	114	114½
5s, c., 1904	114	114½
Currency 6s, 1899	103¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1900	103¼	..
Alb. & Sus.	182	..
Alton & T. H.	60	..
Am. Coal	120	140
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	75¼	76¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	21	26
Ann Arbor	12	13
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7
Boston A. L. pf.	104	107
Buff., R. & P.	30	32
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	..
Capital Traction	61	62
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	52½	55
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	98	102
Chi., Ind. & L.	8½	9
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	33¼	36
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	24	26½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	68	75
C., C., C. & St. L.	34⅜	35
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	75	80
Consol. Ice	30	32½
Consol. Ice pf.	87½	89¼
Clev., L. & W.	13	14½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	47	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	..
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. F. & I. pf.	75	80
C. H. & D. & T. pf	15	17
Com. Cable	175	..
Consol Coal	11	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	12¾	13
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7
E. E. I. of B'klyn.	105	110
Eighth Avenue	325	..
Erie 2d pf.	19	20
Ev. & T. H.	23	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	48
Ft. W. & R. G.	12	16
Gt. Nor. pf.	130	136
G. B. & W.	30	40
H. B. Claflin	94½	96¾
Homestake	42½	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	91	97
Ill. Steel Co.	46	49
Iowa Central	8¾	9½
Iowa Central pf.	81	83
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..
Jollet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	7	9
Keokuk & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	14	18
Keokuk & West.	30	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	90	94
L. E. & W.	15½	17½
Lake Shore	170¾	171
Long Island	38	40
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	11	..
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Md. Coal pf.	43	53
Mexican Central	5⅞	6½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½
Michigan Central	100½	102
Minn. & St. L.	25½	26¾
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	87
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	56	56⅝
Mo., K. & T.	12¼	13
Mobile & Ohio	29	29½
Morris & Ess'x	167½	170½
Nat. Lin Oil	17	..
National Starch	7½	9
Nat. St. Isl pf.	65	83
Nat St. 2d pf.	20	28
New Cent. C.	6⅞	8
N. Y. Air Brake	23	25
N. Y. & N. H.	183½	186
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32½	35
N. Y., S. & W.	17½	18¾
Norfolk So.	60	..
Nor. & West.	14	16
Nor. & W. pf.	45	48½
Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Omaha & St. L.	5	8
Ont. Mining	3¼	5
Ore. R. & N.	35	38
Penn. Coal	330	370
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅝	1
Peo. & Eastern	4	7
P., Ft. W. & C.	168½	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	5	8
Quicksilver	3	8
Quicksilver pf.	3	8
Rens. & Saratoga	176	..
Rio Grande W.	23	27
Rio G. W. pf.	60	60½
St. J. & G. I.	7	7½
St. L. S. W.	4	5
St. L. S. W. pf.	9	10
St. P. & Duluth	18	21
St. P. & D. pf.	75	80
St. P., M. & M.	121	123
St. P. & O. pf.	148	152
Sil. bullion certfs.	57¼	58
Sixth Avenue	190	200
Twin City R. T.	15	..
U. P. D. & G., tr.	6⅜	7¼
U. S. Express	39	41
U. S. Leather	6⅞	7
Wabash	7	7¾
Wells-F. Express	112	116
West. Union Beef.	7⅝	8
W. & L. E., 1st	8	12
W. & L. E. pf., 1st	8	11
Wis. Central	..	1¼
Wis. Central pf.	..	8

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,381,500	$217,800	$46,500	$223,400	$185,000	$2,756,900
Clinton Bank	300,000	812,200	57,300	26,800	70,000	.....	692,800
Colonial	100,000	540,800	9,300	66,600	151,100	.....	705,900
Columbia	800,000	1,715,800	106,700	107,000	149,800	23,800	1,726,600
Eleventh Ward	100,000	927,800	69,300	84,200	303,800	.....	1,298,800
Fourteenth St.	100,000	745,200	18,500	113,500	120,500	.....	829,400
Franklin Nat.	200,000	538,000	105,000	12,000	86,000	.....	495,000
Gansevoort	200,000	760,600	7,700	58,900	27,600	5,500	527,100
Hamilton	200,000	1,286,100	53,200	44,200	124,700	.....	1,291,800
Hide & Leath.	500,000	1,951,200	269,400	6,500	102,200	.....	1,368,200
Home	100,000	467,800	61,900	72,000	42,800	23,000	587,100
Hudson River	200,000	1,008,000	82,900	55,000	152,000	.....	986,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,376,700	72,500	84,400	25,800	110,800	1,574,200
Mutual	200,000	948,400	25,900	91,900	121,900	700	839,600
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	641,100	35,300	120,300	101,000	72,500	603,200
Plaza	100,000	1,105,200	9,200	105,400	154,100	.....	1,167,600
Riverside	100,000	647,800	8,500	23,800	57,100	.....	616,100
Standard Nat.	200,000	409,400	15,500	58,700	64,900	400	295,800
State	100,000	1,445,000	66,400	33,000	109,400	155,000	1,708,000
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,108,100	23,800	111,400	202,800	.....	1,431,400
23d Ward	100,000	845,500	27,200	79,100	61,200	71,300	840,300
Union Square	200,000	1,862,000	60,200	211,000	818,000	.....	2,866,900
Yorkville	100,000	1,122,800	83,500	85,200	133,500	.....	1,215,100
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	991,500	28,900	42,500	74,900	85,000	1,058,200
Broadway	100,000	1,317,100	28,300	180,200	108,100	.....	1,488,000
Brooklyn	800,000	1,440,900	105,500	117,300	236,800	17,100	1,651,500
Eighth Ward	100,000	272,700	8,800	14,600	34,200	1,000	205,000
Fifth Avenue	100,000	491,800	27,900	21,400	55,600	41,600	480,800
Fulton	200,000	871,100	54,700	84,800	283,800	.....	923,700
Kings County	150,000	734,900	34,600	25,200	107,100	.....	723,100
Manuf's' Nat.	252,000	2,460,800	185,500	329,300	616,300	.....	3,211,400
Mechanics'	500,000	2,559,500	105,300	125,300	164,400	.....	2,783,500
Mech. & Trad.	100,000	1,017,700	61,000	47,500	72,800	26,100	1,021,900
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,846,000	282,000	241,000	588,000	80,000	4,248,000
National City	500,000	2,341,000	141,000	489,000	871,000	120,000	2,979,400
North Side	100,000	761,100	11,100	63,400	93,400	414,900	1,153,000
People's	100,000	803,200	45,000	27,900	68,100	44,400	853,700
Queens County, (L. I. City)	100,000	2,014,100	64,200	136,800	556,400	176,600	2,793,100
Schermerhorn	100,000	583,100	33,200	17,700	41,700	.....	525,000
17th Ward	100,000	412,300	10,800	50,700	123,300	4,500	433,600
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,042,400	83,400	15,000	225,200	141,600	1,060,000
26th Ward	100,000	497,400	6,700	16,500	67,600	8,900	502,100
Union	100,000	318,500	7,500	15,100	48,400	9,000	259,800
Wallabout	100,000	501,400	12,200	41,500	68,100	2,500	492,900
Other Cities:							
First Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,284,200	130,600	268,800	617,900	212,600	3,636,100
H. C. Nat., J. C.	250,000	2,143,900	111,400	74,200	183,400	155,800	2,050,000
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,593,300	69,700	50,600	450,400	.....	1,471,800
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	894,500	23,800	59,100	149,400	44,800	1,030,500
1st Nat., Hob'n.	110,000	1,498,500	110,400	80,200	184,700	203,800	1,565,300
2d Nat., Hob'n.	125,000	812,700	36,000	25,700	36,700	60,800	817,600
Bank of S. I.	25,000	557,600	16,200	14,500	66,000	800	588,600
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	618,300	19,400	25,600	91,500	.....	599,600
Total	$9,212,000	$61,199,400	$3,842,100	$4,317,400	$8,706,000	$2,494,900	$68,800,900

*As per official reports—14 National banks, December 15, 1897; 38 State banks, December 16, 1897. $184,300 increase, reserve.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,370	Am. Sug. Refs.	140¼	142⅜	140¼	141⅜
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
20	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	13	13
150	At., T. & S. F. pf.	30½	30½	30	30
340	Am. Tobacco	89½	89⅛	87⅜	88⅛
160	Bay State Gas	4	4	4	4
770	Brook. R. T.	37⅝	38⅛	37⅜	37⅝
7,650	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	99½	99⅝	98⅝	98⅝
10,690	Chi., M. & St. P.	94⅝	94⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1,990	Chi., R. I. & P.	89⅝	90	88⅞	89
240	Cent. of N. J.	96	96⅜	95½	95⅝
20	C., S. P., M. & O.	76⅛	76⅛	76½	76½
300	General Electric	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34¼
820	Louis. & Nash.	56⅛	56⅜	56⅛	56¼
7,540	Manhattan	111⅞	112⅞	111½	112
510	Mo. Pacific	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33⅝
510	Nor. Pac. pf.	59⅜	59⅜	58¾	58⅝
20	N. Y. Central	105⅜	105⅞	105¾	105¾
1,500	People's Gas	97⅛	97½	95¾	96¼
1,980	Reading	22⅛	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
20	Reading 1st pf.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜
50	Tenn. C. & I.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
20	Union Pacific	25½	25½	25½	25½
1,260	Western Union	91⅜	91½	90¼	90¼

48,320

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$11,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	58¼	58¼	58	58
3,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	63	63	63	63
5,000	Nassau El. 1st	99	99	99	99
2,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	95	95	95	95
2,000	Rock Is. 5s, c.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
3,000	Texas Pac. 1st.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
6,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	28½	28½	28½	28⅝

$31,000

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Early strength in Boston and Montana, reaction in Central and Butte and Boston, good buying of Pioneer Gold, and continued free selling of West End Street Railway rights were prominent features in the trading to-day. Montana touched 150¾, receding to 149¼. Butte fell back from 25¼ to 24¼, and Centennial from 10½ to 9. West End rights sold at 60@55c, some 25,000 coming out in the morning. Pioneer Gold was up ½, at 6¾, closing at the highest, with good buying on expectation of a dividend declaration early this month, which is warranted by facts, as well as by the conditions reported at the mine, where the water supply, being all right again, good profit is making.

Oregon Short Line ran up ¾, to 20. Stock Yards gained ¾, to 111¼, receding to 110½. West End preferred was up ¾, at 104. Albany gained 1, to 220. New Haven was up 1, at 185. Home Railways generally were strong.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	220	....
Boston & Maine	167	168
Boston & Providence	268	....
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	110	110½
Pittsburg pf.	98½	99
Maine Central	127	....
Old Colony	187	188
Oregon Short Line	20	20¼
West End	84¾	85
West End pf.	103	104
Wisconsin Central	1	..

Mining Companies.

Allouez	.50	1
Arnold	2¾	3
Atlantic	25½	26½
Boston & Montana	149¾	150
Butte & Boston	24⅝	24⅝
Calumet & Hecla	485	490
Centennial	8⅞	9¼
Franklin	16	17
Gold Coin Mines	2¼	2½
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	8½
Oceola	39	39½
Pioneer, (gold)	6 11-16	6⅝
Quincy	117	118
Santa Ysabel	7	7
Tamarack	135	137½
Tamarack Junior	15	....
Tecumseh	3½	3½
Wolverine	18	18½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	262	263½
Domin on Coal	23½	24
Dominion Coal pf.	106	108
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	....
Erie Telephone	72	72½
General Electric	34	34½
General Electric pf.	84	85
Ill

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Reported Sale of Property at Second Avenue and St. Mark's Place—A Dull Day Among Brokers and at Auction.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold to Francis G. Lloyd the new five-story American basement dwelling 50 West Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100.5.

It is reported that Abeel Brothers have sold the four-story flat and the old four-story dwelling occupying a plot 92.2 by 120 at the southwest corner of St. Mark's Place and Second Avenue. The buyer is August Ruff, and the price about $100,000.

Max Freund has purchased from William H. Bilby, trustee, for about $80,000, the old two-story brick dwelling 90 Prince Street, 36.6 by 101.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Wise & Rosenblum the five-story double flat 280 Sixth Street, 25 by 97. The sellers acquired this property only recently in exchange for 16 Barrow Street.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Emily D. Sumner, for $37,500, the four-story brownstone front dwelling 58 West Forty-sixth Street, 22 by 100.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's and trustee's sale, J. E. Hindon Hyde, executor and trustee, 22 Maiden Lane, south side, 39.3 feet west of Nassau Street, 17 by 35.6 by 15.5 by 31, five-story brownstone-front business building; 54 East Eleventh Street, south side, 180.10 feet east of University Place, 22 by 94.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By James L. Wells, trustee's sale, 21 lots on Jerome Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, Lot 19 on map of Wardsville, West Farms, being on the southwest side of West Farms Street, by 144 by 50.1 by 148, excepting thereout the part taken for Crotona Parkway. Due on judgment, $1,187.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 95, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,382; subject to a prior mortgage for $13,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 211 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 206 feet east of Third Avenue, 29 by 103.3, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,754.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Robert E. L. Lewis, referee, Grand Avenue, east side, 444.8 feet north of St. James Place, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $637.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 56 and 58 Roosevelt Street, for two six-story brick and stone stores and tenements, 27.7 by 88 and 25.6 by 40; Mary A. Brady, premises, owner; S. Sass of 25 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $38,000.

No. 233 to 237 Cherry Street, for three six-story brick tenements, with stores, 23 by 107.8; Felix Phillips of 25 Chambers Street, owner; S. Sass, architect; cost, $60,000.

Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 195 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for a two-story brick church, 71 by 100.5; Rev. M. J. O'Connell, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $35,000.

Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for a three-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 55; Rev. M. J. O'Connell, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $10,000.

Sixty-eighth Street, southwest corner of West End Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 86.10, and 25.5 by 95; F. A. Reene, Inwood, N. Y., owner; C. E. Reid, architect; cost, $64,000.

Alterations.

No. 242 West Fourteenth Street, for a four-story and basement brick and stone store and office; August Bechstein, owner; F. Baylies, architect; cost, $3,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, 353, 25x100; Robert Gordon and another to Levi Samuels...
AVENUE B, 237, 20x68; Charles H. Interman and wife to Meyer Reles.....
AVENUE B, e s, 40 ft n of 161st St, 20x93; Abraham L. Newberger and wife to Henry Schnler 10,000
BAXTER ST, 34, and 161 Worth St; Michael Fay and William Stacom to Thomas Hammill .....
CANNON ST, 129, w s, 120 ft s of Houston St, 20x100; Fanny Scheibel to Ignatz Bleich .....
DECATUR AV, s s, 100 ft e of Mosholu Parkway, 80x120; Annie L. Gardner and another to Albert L. Williams.....
DAWSON ST, e s, 125 ft n of Craven St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Frederick H. Doelle.....
DELANCEY ST, n s, 22 ft w of Attorney St, 25x100; Ignatz Fischer and wife to Carl Stursberg and wife.....
EAST END AV, w s, 50.4 ft n of 82d St, 25.4x95; Lizzie Mohr to Katharina Engelhardt.....
GRAND ST, 243, 26.3x50x26.11x50; William H. Matthews to Emma Matthews and another .....
GRAND AV, s e corner of Buchanan Place, 100x200, Townsend Wandell, executor, to Edmond Briner.....
GRAND ST, 231, s w s, 23.6x56.6x23.7x 56.6; William H. Hastings and others, executors, to Thomas S. Ollive.....
GRAND ST, 247, Margaret Campbell to Michael J. Mahoney and another.....
KIRKSIDE AV, w s, 401.4 ft n of Wellesley St, 50.2x111.5x51.4x118.9; Louis C. Hahn and wife to Michael Kenny.....
MADISON ST, 98, s s, 98 ft e of Pike St, East River; the Mayor, &c., City of New York, to Albert Cram and others, executors .....
LEWIS ST, 91, 24.1x100; Phillip Rude and another to Louis Krakowcher.....
LOTS 53 and 54, map of Cebrie Park, Jarrard L. Welch to Lottie E. D. Welch.
LOTS 96 AND 97, map of the Metropolitan Real Estate Association, 25x100; Jennie Smadbeck and Kirwan.....
MORRIS AV, e s, 81.6 ft s of Elton Av, 18x70.3; Elizaeth Wright to Harry Overington .....
MORTON ST, n s, 272.3 ft e of Hudson St, 18.2x100; Richard Van Cott and wife to Frank W. Rose .....
MOTT AV, e s, 100 ft n of 144th St, 100x 151.8x100.4xE9; United States Trust Company of New York and another, executors, to Louis M. Jones.....
OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, s w s, 827 ft s e of land of Thomas E. Thorn and others, runs s e 67.9 n w 109.6 x s e 100 x s w 159 x n w 152.3 x n e 315.9; Emily B. Brooker to Burton H. Smith..
PARK AV, n e corner of 94th St, 17.8x66; Henry Hachemeister to Annie Hachemeister.....
RIVERDALE AV, s e corner of Mosholu Parkway, 344x irregular; Margaret F. Combs and others to Charlotte M. Goodridge .....
ROOSEVELT ST, e s, 23.9 ft n of Batavia St, 27x56.2x36.3x81.2; Solomon Marx to John G. Barth .....
TOMPKINS ST, w s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 40x200.3; Edwin R. Wilcox and wife to Frank Etzel.....
WILLARD PL, s w corner of 1st St, 136.11x100x90.9x110.2; Josephine A. Smith to Bernard Havanagh.....
WILLIS AV, s e corner of 158th St, 25x 93.4; George Keller and wife to George W. Jarchow .....
3D AV, w s, 25.2 ft s of 119th St, —x—; William J. Lardner, referee, to W. J. Nauss .....
9TH AV, e s, 24.9 ft n of 35th St, 24.6x 100; Robert H. Martin and wife to Bernard H. Foss .....
11TH AV, e s, 50 ft n of 49th St, 38x100; Jacob Bartscherer to Sofia Jan. Mermann.
11TH AV, e s, 50 ft n of 49th St, 38x100; Maria Staats and others to Jacob Bartscherer .....
87H ST, 218.3 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x 93.1x irregular; William Feinberg and another to Yetta Brown .....
107H ST, 220 East, 25x92.3; Bernhard Klingenstein to Mathilde Kasswitz.....
36TH ST, s s, 455 ft w of 8th Av, 20x 98.9; Rachel Axelrod to Adele E. Ryer and another .....
36TH ST, s s, 455 ft w of 8th Av, 20x 98.9; Thomas G. Stillman and wife to Rachel Axelrod .....
38TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft e of 6th Av, 20.10x 98.9; William C. Bolton and wife to James F. Hasbrouck and others.....
53D ST, n s, 318.8 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9 x100; Mary T. Shields to Edward Sprowl
56TH ST, 146 East, 20x100; William W. Chester and wife to Louisa Koppel.....
65TH ST, 17 East, 25x100.5; Virginie Blum to Richard Somers .....
83D ST, 212 West, 25x102.2; Rachel Axelrod to Thomas G. Stillman .....
84TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 100x102.2; David G. Garabrant and wife to Charles Gahren .....
84TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Charles F. Briddon and others to Charles T. Willis .....
98TH ST, 160 and 162 West, 80x100.11; John C. Barth and wife to Solomon Marx .....
100TH ST, 227 East, 25x100.8; Maria E. Burke to Charles Spangenberg.....
100TH ST, 227 East, 25x100.8; James E. Burke and wife to Charles Spangenberger .....
101ST ST, 3 and 5 East, 50x100.11; Edward C. Sheehy and others to Matthew Farrell .....
104TH ST, 186 East, 20x100.11; Ida E. Murphy to Edward G. Tuffs.....
112TH ST, n s, 211.8 ft w of 5th Av, 41.8 x100.11; Robert Ferguson and wife to F. J. Schnugg.....
112TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 41.8 x100.11; Catherine Ferguson to Francis J. Schnugg.....
113TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Henrietta R. Hutcheson and others, executors, to Edward Hirsh and another .....
113TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Henrietta R. Hutcheson and others, executors, to Edward Hirsh and another .....
114TH ST, n s, 253.4 ft w of 5th Av, 41.8 x100.11; Mary Renville to Francis J. Schnugg.....
114TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.11; John Shields to Eliza Davis.....
116TH ST, 313, n s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x76.11x26.1x84.8; Robert Bickert and wife to Theresa Sommer.....
184TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 50 x99.11; John Vanderbilt and wife to Louis Lese .....
169TH ST, s s, 122.2 ft w of Prospect Av, 20.2x133.8x19x126.9; Thomas Farley and wife to Catherine C. Boltz.....
188D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 20x 99.11; Bernard Havanagh and wife to Josephine A. Smith .....

Recorded Leases.

DEMPSEY, Bridget, as executrix, to James Ely; 141 East 28th St, 8 years 1,600
ESTATE of JAMES HARRIOT to Catharine Connolly; 15 and 19 Abingdon Square, 5 years..... $1,800
POTTER, Harriet D., and another to Hyman Spivak; 160 Vesey St, 3 years..$1,800—2,250
ROTHMANN, Anna M., to Nathan Frank; 668 3d Av, 5 years.....$1,170—1,140

Recorded Mortgages.

AXELROD, Rachel, to William Rankin; 342 West 86th St, 1 year..... 8,000
BACHMANN, Helene E., to Gabriel Sommer; s s of 34th St, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years..... 17,000
BANNAN, John J., to Michael Cunningham; s s of 105th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1½ years.....
BARTSCHERER, Jacob, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of 8th Av, 50 ft n of 49th St, 5 years 9,000
BOECHER, Gertrude, to Estelle Asch and others, trustees; e s of King's Bridge Av, 186.2 ft s of Terrace View Av, 3 years.....
BOLTZ, Catherine C., to Thomas Farley; s s of 169th St, 122.2 ft w of Prospect Av, 2 years 1,000
BREMER, Kate, to Carl A. Goepel; 407 East 81st St, 5 years.....
BROWN, Yetta, to William Feinberg and Joseph Polstein; n s of 8th St, 214.8 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years 3,000
CALL, William, to Emory F. Dodson; n s of 83d St, 300 ft w of West End Av, 9 months .....
COHEN, Jacob, to Frederic D. Weekes, trustee; 118 Allen St, 5 years..... 16,000
DAVIS, Eliza, to Sarah C. Morrell; s s of 114th St, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 2,000
DE GUMOENS, Louis to Charles S. Butler; n s of 82d St, 305 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years .....
DOELLE, Frederick H., to George F. Johnson; e s of Dawson St, 125 ft n of Craven St, 5 years 2,000
DURLACH, Hannah and Henry, executors, &c., of Isaac Durlach to Sarah King; s s of 60th St, 104.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years .....
DUMBINSKY, Harris, to John Meek; n w corner of Madison and Birmingham Sts, 3 years .....
EGAN, Stephen J., to Mary H. Egan; s w corner of St. Ann's Av and 139th St, 3 years .....
FAY, Michael, and others to Josephine Hess; 161 Worth St and 84 Baxter St, 2 years .....
FOSS, Bernard H., to Christian Dohm; 452 9th Av, 3 years .....
GOTTLIEB, Aaron, and wife to Eliza T. Bryson, trustee, &c.; 353 East 3d St, 5 years .....
GAHREN, Charles, to David G. Garabrant, s s of 84th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 2 years .....
GOLDSTEIN, Solomon and Aaron, to Jennie Goldstein; e s of Willet St, 168.9 ft n of Broome St, 4 years, (filed Dec. 31, 1897) .....
GREEN, Noah, to James McHenry; e s of 10th st, 50.5 ft s of 46th St, 3 years..
HAWKINS, Jay R., to Edwin W. Bullinger; 171 West 133d St, 3 years .....
HAYES, R. Somers, to Antoinette K. Wallace and others; 17 East 65th St, 3 years .....
HERRWAGEN, Edward C., to Charles F. Bauerdorf; West Houston St, n s, 103.6 ft w of Bedford St, 3 years.....
HOEBERMAN, Sophie, to Ferdinand Kunzman; s w corner of Lewis and 6th Sts., demand .....
HUMMEL, Frederick P., to Charlotte Mentzer; s s of Van Corlear Place, 100 ft w of Wicker Place, 2 years.....
HOFFMANN, Simon, to Edward J. King, Jr.; 425 6th St, 5 years.....
ISAACS, Louis, and others to Anna S. Austin; s e corner of Avenue B and 2d St, 3 years .....
JARCHOW, George W., and wife, to George Keller; s e corner of Willis Av, and 138th St, 2 years.....
JONES, Louis M., to United States Trust Company of New York; e s of Mott Av, 100 ft n of 144th St, 5 years.....
KASSOWITZ, Mathilde, to Samuel A. Blatchford, trustee, &c.; 220 East 10th St, 5 years .....
KAEMPFER, Sadie and Max, to the Manhattan Savings Institution; s s of 43d St, 360 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years.....
KNOWLES, Mary C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4 East 77th St, 3 years .....
KRUPP, Felix, to Morris Steinhardt; s w corner of Park Av and 82d St, ½ year..
LILIENDAHL, John G. R., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 158th St, 600 ft w of Boulevard, and 3 adjoining lots, 3 years, 4 mortgages.....
LILLIENDAHL, John G. R., to George B. and Morton Grinnell, executors, &c., of George B. Grinnell; s s of 158th St, 600 ft w of Boulevard, and 3 adjoining lots, 1 year, 4 mortgages.....
LESE, Louis, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of 134th St, 260.1 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year.....
MULLER, Rebecca, and others to the Irving Savings Institution; s e corner of Avenue D and 7th St, 1 year.....
NAUSS, Wendolin J., to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 2,176 3d Av, 5 years .....
OLLIVE, Thomas S., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 231 Grand St, 2 years.....
OVERINGTON, Harry, to Elizabeth Wright; Morris Av, w s, 81.6 ft s of 152d St, new line, 3 years.....
PENNIMAN, Mary K., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 8 East 77th St, 3 years .....
PFEIFFER, Samuel, to Simon Cyge; n s of Delancey St, 50 ft w of Attorney St, 2 years .....
REICHERT, William, to Arge Nathan; 211 East 69th St, 3 years.....
ROSE, Frank W., to Margaret McDonnell; 50 Morton St, 3 years .....
SCHREYER, John, to Frank A. Pattison, executor, &c.; n s of 81st St, 254.2 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years.....
SCHNUGG, Francis, to Robert Ferguson; s s of 112th St, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year .....
SCHNIER, Henry, to Abraham L. Newberger; e s of Avenue B, 42 ft n of 16th St, 3 years .....
SMITH, Herman, and Michael Montag to Christian Wiehe; n e corner of St. Ann's Av and 137th St, 1 year.....
SCHRAMM, Arnold H. E., to Adelaide E. T. Buchanan; n s of 158th St, 150 ft e of 11th Av, or Boulevard, 3 years..
STURSBERG, Carl, and wife to Ignatz Fisher and wife; n s of Delancey St, 25 ft w of Attorney St, installments .....
STREIFLER, Laura, to Edward P. Schell and others; 363 West 42d St, 3 years...
STREIFLER, Laura, to Simon Adler and another, 363 West 42d St, 1 year.....
SMITH, Josephine A., to Bernard Forsmark; s s of 183d St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years .....
SMITH, Josephine A., to Carolyn W. Crandall; n s of 183d St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years .....
STEWART, John, to Charles Wurster; n s of 179th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year .....
SAMUELS, Levi, to Robert and Joseph Gordon; Amsterdam Av, 353, 1 year.....
TREU, Leopold R., to White Brick and Terra Cotta Company; n w corner of University Place and 10th St, —x—.....
THOMPSON, Elizabeth A., to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of Hudson Road, 28.9 ft w of division line of Lots 39 and 40, being part of Lot 39, map of Claremont, installments .....
TUFFS, Edward G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 186 East 104th St, 5 years .....
VAUPEL, Mary C., to Anna M. and George D. Wagner, executors; s s of 32d St, 237.6 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years .....
VAUPEL, Mary C., to the estate of Herman Wagner; 404 West 32d St, 5 years..
WILLIAMS, Thomas, to Edward S. Prince; n s of 159th St, 200 ft w of Elton Av, demand .....
WYNNE, Mary A., to Annie M. Adolph and another, trustees, &c.; 112 East 89th St, 5 years .....

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOWERS, William C., to Frederick G. Lee, trustee.....$10,325
CROSBY, Mary, to Amelia Kahn..... 4,000
CORNISH, Lavinia D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 8,600
ERNST, Moritz L., and others to Henry Bernheim..... Nominal
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn..... 84,500
GORDON, Robert and Joseph, to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall..... Nominal
KING, Archibald G., to A. G. King, as trustee..... Nominal
KING, Archibald G., to A. G. King, as trustee..... 6,500
KING, Frederick G., and another, executors, &c., to Allan McLane and others, trustees (als. assignment 18)..... Nominal
LA COSTE, James M., to Henry D. La Coste 1,000
MARX, Max, and others to Jacob W. Mack. Nom.
McCOOK, Anson G., as City Chamberlain, to Charles Rohe 1,870
NATHAN, Marcus, and others to Henry Bendheim ..... Nominal
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Seamen's Bank for Savings. 200,000
SMITH, William F., and another, to J. C. Julius Langbein, (two assignments)..... 550
THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK to Mary C. Vaupel, committee, &c..... 4,000
THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Pauline Schwab 7,558
THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of St. Paul, in City of New York, to United States Trust Company of New York 110,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Elizabeth Sullivan 34,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Max Marx and others..... Nominal
ZIMMERMANN, Jacob A., to Henry W. Staats and others, (three assignments)... 5,650

Mechanics' Liens.

FOREST AV, n e corner Home St, —x—; same against James Hall, owner; Albert Miller, contractor 75
MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 120th St, —x—; Alexander Coons against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor..... 130
PARK AV., s e corner of 180th St., 90x 135; Pfotenhauer and Nesbit against New York Condensed Milk Company, owner; Charles O. Perry, contractor..... 952
PARK AV., s e corner of 180th St., 90x 185; Yellow Pine Company against New York Condensed Milk Company, owner; Charles O. Perry, contractor..... 4,827
TIEBOUT AV, w s, 116 ft n of 184th St, 100.1x150; Joseph A. Morlock against Mrs. Jane Kerr, owner and contractor..
1ST ST., 22, William's Bridge; Vincenzo Grillo against Pasqualina Giella and Margaret Ceburre, owners; Alfonso Giella and Gennaro Ceburre, contractors..... 118
3D AV, 1,877; Julius Glaser against Theodore M. Roche & Co., owners and contractors..... 21
3D AV, 1,877; same against same..... 53
84TH ST, 101 to 108 West; Daniel J. Lynch against Midland Hotel Company, owners and contractors..... 1,313
96TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Joseph Sonsin against Morrisey & Eger, owners and contractors.. 225
127TH ST, 122 and 124 East; same against George Jenkins, owner and contractor.. 40
147TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 49x 100; Henry Schroeder, Jr., against Bertine Sakariasen, owner and contractor.. 145

Order under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

150TH ST, 538 East; George Pickel on George F. Farrell, to the Adamant Manufacturing Company of America..... $375

Lis Pendens.

EASTCHESTER LANDING ROAD, n s, parcel of salt meadow, with piece of upland adjoining land of G. Codling, containing 3½ acres; also other adjoining parcels; Mary E. Flynn against William F. Brundage and others, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, Ira Smith.
GRAND ST, 358; Madison St, 243; 5th St, 228; 2d Av, 1,496; 78th St, 305 East; 1st Av, 1,809; Ellen M. A. Coyle against William D. and John F. Ward, action to declare deed void, &c.; attorney, Johnston & Johnston.
MADISON AV, 518; George F. Johnson against James P. Foster and others, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, Holden & Allen.
STEBBINS AV, e s, 263.9 ft s of 165th St, 50x 80; Margaret O'Neill against Hannah Kennedy, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Overington.
9TH AV, e s, 24.8 ft n of 27th St, 24.8x77.10, and property in Richmond County; Joanna McKeon against Francis P. McKeon, individually, as executor, &c., and others, (admeasurement of dower;) attorney, W. C. Orr.
17TH ST, 228 West; Gideon Fountain against Van Beuren Denslow and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Lewis Allen.
79TH ST, s w corner of Columbus Av, 18.6x76.8; John A. Rutherfurd against Clarence H. Brown and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.
102D ST, s s, 345 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Benjamin Light against Bridget Hogan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Weinberg.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

139—Edwin H. McHenry et al., receivers, &c., appellants, vs. Lore Alford et al.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Third question answered in the affirmative, fourth question in the negative, and fifth question answered in the affirmative. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

312—William R. Hall, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

44—The Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company et al., appellants, vs. the City of Austin et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas. Decree modified and affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

48—Raffael Maria Del Castillo, plaintiff in error, vs. Walter L. McConnico et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice White.

134—J. B. Shepard, plaintiff in error, vs. Frank Adams, receiver, &c.—In error to the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado. Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Dissenting, Justice White and Justice Peckham.

164—John M. Wilson et al., appellants, vs. Avarilla Lambert et al.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to reverse the decree to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and to remand the case to the court, with directions to dismiss the bill of complaint. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

No. 427—The Highland Avenue and Belt Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Columbian Equipment Company.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Question certified and answered in the negative. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

No. 110—Margaret Hetsell, to the use of Theodore Bacon, trustee, plaintiff in error, vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to reverse the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and to remand the cause to that court, with directions to grant a new trial and for further proceedings consistent with the opinion with this decision. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 470—George J. Crossly et al., appellants, vs. the State of California et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 143—William W. Condo et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Anson E. York et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 129—The United States, appellant, vs. Frederick S. Passavant et al.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Questions answered in the affirmative. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller. Dissenting as to answer to second question: Justice Brown and Justice Peckham.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the Court:

40—Edward E. Ely, O'Brien, appellant, vs. Brice Adam Miller et al.—Motions to amend decree of this court denied.

397—A. J. Sylvester, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument March 7, after the cases already set down for that date.

534—W. H. Baker, petitioner, vs. Walter Baker & Co., Limited.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit denied.

146—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Orange Fuller, assignee, &c., in error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs by a divided court and cause remanded to the United States court in the Indian Territory.

543—The United States, appellant, vs. the Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation Company et al.—Motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the appellant.

393—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. E. Colman, in error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.—Dismissed on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the plaintiff in error.

194—Hermann Keck, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Reassigned for argument Jan. 17, after the cases already set down for that date, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the defendant in error.

150—Lowry W. Humes, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Assigned for argument on the 17th inst., after the cases already set down for that date, on motion of Assistant Attorney General Boyd for the defendant in error.

536—Howard Carroll, trustee, petitioner, vs. Daniel Goldschmidt et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, submitted by Arthur V. Briesen in support of petition and by Edwin S. Brown in opposition thereto.

555—Horace K. Fulton, petitioner, vs. Albert P. Fletcher.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, submitted by D. W. Baker in support of petition.

8—The United States, appellant, vs. Earl B. Coe; 27—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. the United States; 15—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad Company; 16—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad Company et al; 297—The United States, appellants, vs. Frederick Mash et al; 28—Juan Pedro Cannon, appellant, vs. the United States; 30—Robert Perim, appellant, vs. the United States et al., and 119—William Fason, jr., trustee, et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Reassigned for argument March 7 next after cases already set down for that date on motion of James C. Carter for Ainsa et al.

554—H. V. Post et al., petitioners, vs. George Burnham et al. —Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, submitted by J. S. Clark and R. C. Dale in support of petition.

542—The Northern Pacific Railway Company, appellants, vs. William V. Myers, Treasurer, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by A. B. Brown for the appellant.

531—Henry Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Mississippi.—Motion to advance submitted by Cornelius J. Jones for the plaintiff in error.

406—The Houston and Texas Central Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Texas and

421—The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Texas.—Reassigned for argument Jan. 17, after the cases already set down for that date.

286—Jacob Sonnenthiel, plaintiff in error, vs. the Christian Moerlein Brewing Company et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted by F. Charles Hines in support of same and by A. H. Willie in opposition thereto.

378—The Penwick Hall Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Town of Oldsaybrooke et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Lewis E. Stanton in support of same and by M. W. Seymour in opposition thereto.

318—The Town of Darlington, plaintiff in error, vs. the Atlantic Trust Company.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina. Dismissed, with costs, per stipulation.

1—The City of New Orleans, appellant, vs. the Texas and Pacific Railway Company et al.—Argument commenced by Samuel L. Gilmore for the appellant and continued by W. W. Howe for the appellees.

Call for to-day: 178, 159, 165, 166, 167, (and 105,) 168, 169, 171, and 172.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., Room 124, Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

118—Woods vs. 3d Av. R. R.
6—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.
28—Forwood vs. Texas & Pacific R. R.
24—Heinecken vs. Texas & Pacific R. R.
35—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Firemen's F. Ins. Co.
5—Carey vs. Fearing.
80—Comstock vs. Leverson.
99—Pirie vs. Russell.
74—Ball vs. Rogers.
76—Ball vs. Rogers.
50—Dutton vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
108—Robinson vs. Maine & N. H. Granite Co.
51—City of Baltimore vs. United Breweries, Limi., vs. Wyatt.
61—Blyth vs. Corn Exchange Bank.
63—Tribune Assn. vs. Patterson.
64—United Press vs. McMichael.
71—Speirs Mfg. Co. vs. Hulbert.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

20—Bartram vs. Bark Ninevah.
24—Seaman vs. Waterboat F. H. Groves.
25—Hylin vs. Steamboat Magenta and Tug Niagara.
26—Eldridge vs. same.
27—Leonard vs. Tug Three Brothers.
28—O'Donnell vs. Tug Royal.
29—Hallenbeck vs. Canalboat John Lang.
30—Coe vs. Tug R. J. Moran.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

12—In re Sheldon.
13—In re Prentice.
17—Capasso vs. Woolfolk.
18—Coe vs. Cohen.
19—Adamant Mfg. Co. vs. Bach.
20—Paget vs. Melcher.
21—Steinhardt vs. Baker.
22—Carr vs. Smith.
23—Brown vs. Richter.
24—In re Neafie.
26—Snelling vs. Yetter.
27—Davies vs. Collins.
29—Zeltner vs. Irwin.
30—Harriott vs. Harriott.
31—Coon vs. Froment.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Dorchester vs. Lipman.
2—In re Fire Assn. of N. Y.
3—Stevens vs. Stanfield.
4—In re Kohn.
5—Mulhall vs. Milholland.
6—Goddard vs. Toilettes Pub. Co.
7—Smith vs. American Fine Art Co.
8—Menker vs. Morning Journal Assn.
9—Knott vs. Proctor.
10—In re Connolly Co.
11—Stegmann vs. Ruehl.
12—Elsner vs. Curiel.
13—Shepard & Morse Lumber Co. vs. Burleigh.
14—In re Weekes.
15—Klan vs. Hughes.
16—Davis vs. Congregation.
17—Baron vs. Presbyterian Hospital.
18—Butler vs. O'Neill.
19—Molleson Bros. Co. vs. Melley.
20—Boas vs. Chatfield.
21—Beck vs. Mayor, &c.
22—Merrill vs. Peerless Coupler Co.
23—In re Slater.
24—Green vs. Civiale Remedial Agency.
25—Gerstner vs. Foster.
26—Fox vs. Davidson.
27—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Stiner.
28—Same vs. Severian.
29—Same vs. Weller.
30—Same vs. Gallagher.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Cantor.
2—Williams vs. Williams.
3—Health Dept. vs. N. Y. Security & Trust Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

5677—Cornell vs. Cornell.
5753—Callaghan vs. Bank for Savings.
5045—Sternbach vs. Friedman.
1959—Kanitz vs. Hecht.
5361—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Realty Trust.
8942—Atlantic Trust Co. vs. Powell.
1930—Whitcher vs. Smith.
5671—Hudson Plasterboard Co. vs. Gill.
5828—Smith vs. Poerschke.
5924—Dickut vs. Dickut.
5938—Henry Huber Co. vs. Dowd.
5941—Wehle vs. Waisman.
2548—Harris vs. Osnowitz.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6005.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned until Jan. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from the calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

13343—Heilbron vs. Herzog.
14011—Grasso vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14031—Schneider vs. same.
11745—Santurelli vs. Rockwood.
14461—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tamsen.
14287—Kaufman vs. Wynn.
14488—Beck vs. R. Rothschild Sons Co.
14425—Reissmann vs. Nat. Lead Co.
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CLERGYMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Bullet Grazed His Head New Year's Eve While Preaching.

The narrow escape from death which the Rev. Archibald B. McLaurin, pastor of the Union Avenue Baptist Church, Greenpoint, had on New Year's Eve, while conducting a watch night service in the church is a live topic among the members. Every effort has been make to keep secret the incident.

The Rev. Mr. McLaurin was on the platform, and just before he finished his address there was heard the report of a pistol shot. A second later there was a crash of glass, and the preacher felt a bullet whizzing just above his head. He turned pale, but kept on with his address. A moment later there was another report, and a second bullet entered the church. The bullet just grozed Trustee A. Vanderwerken's chest and left shoulder, and when an investigation was made after midnight one of the bullets was found in the platform where the Rev. Mr. McLaurin had preached. A vain effort was made to find the culprit.

JUDGE AND CORONER AT ODDS.

Prisoner Discharged by the Court, Rearrested by the Coroner.

Coroner Delap of Williamsburg yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court had a lively tilt with Justice Lemon over the disposition of Walter Gneiser, a journeyman baker, who was arrested on Sunday night after the suicide of sixteen-year-old Bernardina Gothman at her home, 239 Humboldt Street, Williamsburg, by taking carbolic acid, had become known.

Gneiser's alleged misconduct worried the girl to a great extent, and after she had committed suicide the Coroner was of the opinion that there was sufficient ground to arrest Gneiser. When Gneiser was yesterday arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court Coroner Delap requested Justice Lemon to remand the prisoner until an investigation of the girl's death was made. Justice Lemon looked at the complaint against Gneiser and then said to the prisoner:

"You are discharged."

"Hold on a minute," said the Coroner. "This man may be guilty of manslaughter or of something else. I hope your Honor will hold him until an autopsy has been made."

"He is discharged, I said," exclaimed the Justice. "There is not sufficient evidence to hold him."

Gneiser was making his way out of court when Coroner Delap shouted:

"Then I'll re-arrest him."

The Coroner directed a policeman, who had brought the prisoner to court, to arrest him, and Gneiser was taken to the Stagg Street Station and detained pending the result of an autopsy. Gneiser was released last night, the autopsy showing that he could not have been guilty of the offense charged against him.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

39TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large and hall room to rent; table board; parlor dining room; references.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable second floor back room, with board; also hall room; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

72 WEST 47TH STREET.—Large, comfortable rooms; also back parlor for physician; all conveniences.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

OLIVER ANKETELL, FOR 40 YEARS A RESident of Newark, N. J., is now settled in Belfast, Ireland, at 86 Elmwood Av., and would be pleased to open a correspondence with any party or parties whose interests there or in any part of Ireland might require services in which confidence and prompt attention would be the requisites. Reference given.

DRY GOODS.

SILK STOCKINGS, 49c.; SILK UNDERVESTS, 39c.; Pearl's Soap, 5c.; Libert's Violet Exracts, 29c. JAMMES, 969 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English Protestant as first-class chambermaid in private family; do sewing or wait on a lady; country preferred; best city references. C., Box 88, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a refined German Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine seamstress in American family; good references. 302 East 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—As chambermaid and waitress; city or country; understands salads; good reference. 210 East 28th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By North of Ireland first-class chambermaid and seamstress; city or country. Call, two days. at 140 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH OTHER Work.—Plain sewing; personal references. 138 West 33d St., parlor floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat girl as chambermaid; help wash and iron; best references. 319 East 75th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable, middle-aged woman as thorough, good cook; understands her business thoroughly; good soups and desserts; good bread and biscuits; small family, and no objection to a flat; best city references. Call, for two days, 1,176 Park Av. Ring doctor's bell.

COOK.—By reliable cook; can bake bread, biscuits; good reference. 240 East 37th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By Swedish cook by day; competent in getting dinners, luncheons; good references. 207 East 40th St., near 3d Av.; ring two bells.

COOK.—By first-class young cook where kitchenmaid is kept; good references; city or country. 459 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; best city reference. 217 West 66th St., ground floor, back.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; best city reference. 40 West 10th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKING.—Mme. Amelie, 265 6th Av., late with Redfern, London; Worth & Doucet, Paris; wishes customers home or by day; walking costumes, bicycle suits, evening waists, gowns of all kinds; capes made into Russian blouses; careful attention paid to all work; charges very moderate; furs altered and repaired.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; diplomée; very successful; afternoon engagements; would take children out if necessary; first-class city references. Mme. Y. Gerlac, West 22d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By a highly educated, experienced, and settled North German lady who understands her duties thoroughly as nursery governess, mother's help, or housekeeper in family where some help is kept; best city references. Call 135 West 73d St., present employer's.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By competent French nursery governess or companion; English, Spanish; entire charge children; good teacher; best references; Christian family. Mlle. O., 221 West 34th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, general housework; experienced; private family; city references. 359 East 39th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, a first-class maid; must be an experienced hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; good city references required. Call, from 9 to 12, at 18 East 64th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisian Protestant; apartment preferred; best references from last employer. Paris, 341 West 30th St.

MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid in a first-class family; five years' best city references. M. D., Box 327, 530 6th Av.

MAID.—By first-class French-Swiss maid with a lady going to Europe; four years best city references. M. L., Box 327, 530 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress to take family washing home; sunny, open-air drying; care taken of clothes; fine ironer. Glennon, 348 East 77th St.

LAUNDRESS or COOK.—By a woman as first-class laundress or cook by day, with undoubted city references. 168 East 38th St., Franklin's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; permanent; former employer will recommend. K., Box 219, 152 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; assist in chamberwork; city or country; city reference. 210 East 28th St., top floor.

Nurses.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent and trustworthy nurse to grown children; light chamberwork; personal reference; patient and kind. 322 East 118th St.; Becker's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing dresses and repairing, altering. Mrs. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By first-class waitress or as parlormaid in private family; best references. 133 West 60th St. Kelly's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler and valet; will be well recommended for sobriety, honesty, and efficiency; where second man is kept or assistance given. A. B., Box 65, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER, (SECOND,) VALET, or USEFUL man; aged 30; English; willing, obliging; disengaged Jan. 16; three years' personal reference. William, care of Davis, 58 East 64th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties; neat, willing, sober, honest, and industrious; six years' personal city reference. K., Box 348, 530 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Gentleman recommends his man; trustworthy, smart, and industrious. L. G., Box 273, 530 6th Av.

BUTLER.—A lady can highly recommend her second man as butler, who has been with her one year. William, Box 75, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—North German; trained; single; aged 38; first-class, competent man; highest city reference. Steady, 1,242 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF—BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID. — A lady sailing for Europe wishes to place a chef, butler, and chambermaid. 604 5th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—By thoroughly experienced single coachman; make himself useful; understands gardening; unexceptionable personal and written references. S. J., 530 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By respectable young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; first-class references; highly recommended; country preferred. M., 32 East 32d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By Swede, 24; in private family; has excellent reference for nearly three years; strictly honest and sober, and a good worker. Johnson, care of Nelson, 300 East 38th St.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN, 26; wait on table; care gentlemen's clothes, furnace, &c.; four years' best city references; moderate wages. George, 321 6th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, 21, as useful man in family; best of references. Weston, 138 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

GARDEN FARMER.—Competent to take entire charge of gentleman's place of garden, lawns, greenhouses, graperies; 20 years' reference; 3 last place. H. R., Box 62, 1,242 Broadway.

MASSAGE OPERATOR WOULD LIKE A FEW more gentlemen to treat at their residences; prices moderate. F. M., Box 45, 1,242 Broadway.

MASSAGE treatment and Swedish movements given by B. von Zeipel, M. G., 330 Lexington Av.

MASSAGE.—By competent operators. Thora Lenstrom, 879 6th Av., near 50th St.

NURSE, &c.—As nurse, valet, or attendant by experienced and trustworthy man; to take care of invalid gentleman; best medical and private references; understands shaving. C. H., 62 South 3d St., Brooklyn.

NURSE or SECOND MAN.—By young man, 21; good experience; sober, honest, attentive; care invalid gentleman or second man; best reference. Eugene, Box 60, 1,242 Broadway.

PAINTER, &c.—By a painter; either for private persons or landlords; paperhanging, plastering, kalsomining, decorating; first-class; reasonable. A. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av., store; Telephone 393-79.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—A young woman as assistant waitress and chambermaid, and to do mending; must be neat in appearance, and well recommended. Apply at 39 East 68th St. to-day at 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A competent infant's nurse; must be excellent seamstress; personal reference positively required. Answer Tuesday, from 10 to 12, at 21 East 21st St.

WANTED.—Experienced French nurse or nursery governess to care for two children. 128 East 79th St., 9 until 12; none need apply without city reference.

WANTED.—French governess, with music. Call, from 10 to 12, 265 West 73d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED.—French butler. Call 5 West 34th St. before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T. Box 101 Times

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT — CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, plaintiff, against JOHN F. PENIZ and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 31st day of November, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fortieth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fortieth Street and Seventh Avenue; running thence westerly, along the northerly side of Fortieth Street, twenty-five feet to a point opposite the centre of a party wall standing partly on said lot and partly on the lot adjoining on the west; thence northerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through the centre of said party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Fortieth Street, the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known by the street number 219 West Fortieth Street, being a portion of the premises conveyed to John F. Pentz by Mary K. Elchkorn by deed dated July 15th, 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,229 of Conveyances, page 463, on August 1st, 1889.—Dated New York, November 5th, 1897.

GUSTAVE S. DRACHMAN,
Referee

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, December 15th, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, November 30th, 1897.

GUSTAVE S DRACHMAN, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, December 22d, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 15th, 1897.

GUSTAVE S. DRACHMAN, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, December 29th, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 22, 1897.

GUSTAVE S. DRACHMAN, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, January 5th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1897.

GUSTAVE S. DRACHMAN, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH Street.—New York Supreme Court. City and County of New York. ENOCH C. BELL, plaintiff, against CHRISTINA UREN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, bearing date the sixth day of December, 1897, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 11th day of December, 1897, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, January fourth, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet (250) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street; running thence northerly and parallel with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-five feet, (95:) thence westerly and parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street twenty-five feet, (25:) thence southerly, again parallel with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-five feet (95) to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street twenty-five feet (25) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 15, 1897.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

d14-2aw3w Tu& Fri& Ja4

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES

Lakewood, New Jersey,

NOW OPEN.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HAMILTON HOTEL,

Hamilton, Bermuda.

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MEAD & BROOKS, Managers.
New York Office, 3 Park Place.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Bargains. Rents. Instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 56 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897.—ANGELINA M. DE QUESADA, Executrix. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Executrix, 56 New Street, New York City. n9-1aw6m

DUVAL, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE DUVAL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 97, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New York, 30th day of October, 1897. MARGARET DUVAL, Administratrix. JOSEPH G. GAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 154 Nassau Street, New York City o26-1aw6mTu

FRITZ, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA FRITZ, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, 2 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of July, 1897. CHARLES FRITZ, Administrator. HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Administrator, 265 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mTu

GEHLERT, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD GEHLERT, late of the City of New York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1897. SOPHIA GEHLERT, executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, attorneys for executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. o19-1aw6mTu

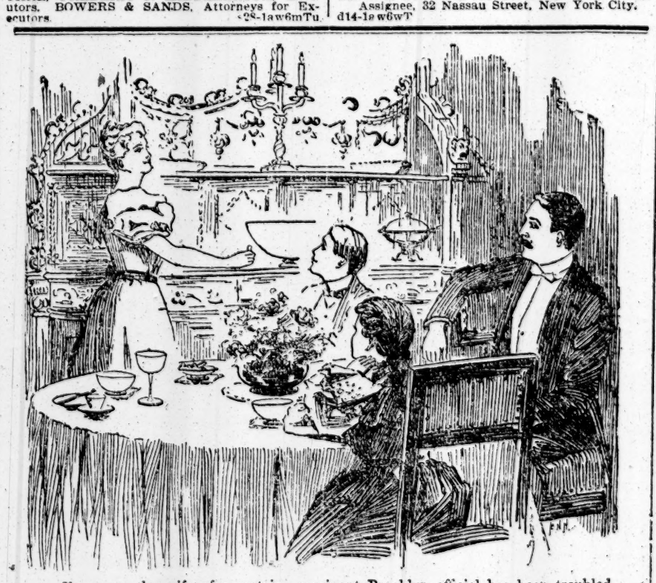
GUNST, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, as Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GUNST, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Stein, No. 3 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of August, 1897. CHARLES VONHOF, BERNHARD GUNST, Executors. JOHN C. STEIN, Atty. for Executors, 3 Chambers St., New York. au31-1aw6mTu&mh1

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897.—WILLIAM PERRY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. n9-1aw6mT

MEYER, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. MEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George F. Martens, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of January, 1898.—Dated New York, the 2d day of July, 1897. GEORGE W. MEYER, Executor. GEORGE F. MARTENS, Att'y for Executor, 261 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mTu

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. N. Y. d7-1aw6mTu

RIDLEY, CARRIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE RIDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of BOWERS & SANDS, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. LEOPOLD GUTHAL, FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. s28-1aw6mTu



For years the wife of a certain prominent Brooklyn official has been troubled with a dyspepsia for which no doctors' prescriptions, no old-fashioned remedies or any drug store preparations had ever given even temporary relief. Finally she was induced to try Ripans Tabules. After six weeks' use of the Tabules in accordance with the directions, taking one after each meal, she said: "My constitution is such that most medicines fail to affect me in the least, but with Ripans Tabules it was so different that I thought I felt better after I had taken the first one. They seemed to be doing something for me, and this strengthened me in my resolve to continue their use and follow the directions strictly. The effect which Ripans Tabules had on me was simply marvelous. The gastronomic feats I can now perform with their aid has delighted the household and paralyzed my doctor. I soon dispensed with his services. I took Ripans Tabules faithfully for six weeks, but they did me good from the start. I still continue taking them, because my case is one of such long standing that I realize time will be necessary to permanently cure me."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Glover, Sweezy & Glover, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'y's for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, City and County of New York.—LIZZIE A. BENEDICT, as Trustee for James A. Benedict, Plaintiff, against JOHN HICKEY and Hugh Brady, Alexander Alexander, and M. Warley Platzek, as executors of the last will and testament of Johannah Marks, deceased; Mendel Marks, Rebecca Namm, Friedericke Jacobsohn, Leuchen Lipschitz, Augusta Wellner, Marie Wellner, Hermann Wellner, Jacob G. Gutkind, Augusta Gutkind, Selma Gutkind, Hulda Gutkind, Recha Gutkind, Frieda Gutkind, Alexander Gutkind, Arnold Gutkind, Siegfried Gutkind, Julian Gutkind, Jacob Glasel, Emanuel Alexander, William Gatty, and Philip Cohen, defendants.

To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, Dec. 8, 1897.

HAMILTON ODELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Postoffice address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the defendants, Rebecca Namm, Leuchen Lipschitz, Augusta Wellner, Marie Wellner, Hermann Wellner, Jacob G. Gutkind, Augusta Gutkind, Selma Gutkind, Hulda Gutkind, Recha Gutkind, Frieda Gutkind, Alexander Gutkind, Arnold Gutkind, Siegfried Gutkind, Julian Gutkind, and Mendel Marks:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1897.—Dated December 13th, 1897.

HARRISON & BYRD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall Street, New York City. d14-1aw6wTu

W. G. HITCHCOCK & COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made December 10th, 1897, by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WELCOME G. HITCHCOCK, George J. Geer, and A. Howard Hopping, individually as co-partners composing the firm of W. G. Hitchcock & Company, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers for the same duly verified, on or before the 28th day of February, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Welcome G. Hitchcock, George J. Geer, and A. Howard Hopping, individually and as co-partners composing the firm of W. G. Hitchcock & Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 14th, 1897.

WM. J. CURTIS,
Assignee.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Attorney for Assignee, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City. d14-1aw6wT

BERDELL, THEODORE.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 13th day of December, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Theodore Berdell, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Theodore Berdell for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, December 13, 1897.

THOMAS PERKINS,
Assignee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. d14-1w6wT

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ABBY AUSTIN POTTER, plaintiff, against ROSA BIENENFELD, Henry L. Bienenfeld, James Bienenfeld, Miriam Weinstein, Rahchen Alexander, Lenox Dispensary, Michael O'Brien, Charles A. Erickson, Henry S. Norseen, Edward Bindhart, Meta Bindhart, Simon M. Roeder, William Bernard, Morris Lowenstein, Abraham Lowenstein, Dimock & Fink Company, and Pauline Bienenfeld, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., October 21st, 1897.

HARRISON & BYRD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant Miriam Weinstein:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1897.—Dated December 13th, 1897.

HARRISON & BYRD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall Street, New York City. d14-1aw6wTu

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 21st day of January, 1898, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-third Street, and running thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-second Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-second Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue, thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-third Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the place or point of beginning

The lots, pieces, or parcels of land above described are shown on two similar maps, plans, and profiles, accompanied with explanatory remarks, made by the Department of Public Parks, each of which is entitled "Map showing a public park west of Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York," one of which said maps is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and the other of which is filed in the office of the Department of Public Parks in said city.

The said Board of Street Opening and Improvement, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 321 of the Laws of 1887, has determined that the proportion of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park to be assessed upon the property, persons, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition and construction of such park shall be twenty-five per cent., or one-quarter of such expense; and said Board has also determined that the area within which such expense shall be so assessed shall be as follows: On the north by Fifty-sixth Street; on the south by Forty-eighth Street; on the east by Ninth Avenue and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryor Row, New York City.

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TO PRINTERS.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Spring Tours to Egypt, the Nile and Palestine, under Personal Escort, visiting all points of interest, leave New York Jan. 4, Feb. 12, March 5, connecting at Cairo with our

STEAMER SERVICE ON THE NILE.

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JAPAN A Special Spring Tour to Japan leaves San Francisco March 23. A comprehensive tour through the most interesting regions with experienced Conductor and Guides. Also trips to HAWAII for Yeuano and Kilauea. &c. Jan. 25, Feb. 22.

BERMUDA Spring Tour to Bermuda from New York by the ROYAL MAIL STEAMER ORINOCO, April 2, for a delightful two-weeks' trip. Inclusive Fare, $75.

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La Normandie.....Jan. 22 | La Gascogne.....Feb. 12
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Teutonic, Jan. 12,	Noon	Teutonic, Feb. 9,	Noon
Britannic, Jan. 19,	Noon	Britannic, Feb. 16,	Noon
Majestic, Jan. 26,	Noon	Majestic, Feb. 23,	Noon

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TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 North R., foot of Clarkson St.
Aurania, Jan. 8, 1 P. M. | Campania, Jan. 29, 11 AM
Umbria, Jan. 15, 10:30 A. M. | Aurania, Feb. 5,

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The Millionaire Builder Said to Have Been Insane for Several Days.

SOME OF HIS ECCENTRICITIES

The Value of the Estate Estimated at $30,000,000—His Residence at Oakdale, L. I., One of the Finest in the Country.

It was said yesterday that Christopher R. Robert, the wealthy builder, who killed himself on Sunday in La Rochelle, the apartment house 57 West Seventy-fifth Street, had been insane for several days prior to his suicide. The authority for the statement is John M. Bowers of Bowers & Sands, Mr. Robert's attorneys, and C. H. Merriman, Mr. Robert's private secretary.

Mr. Merriman, who manages the La Rochelle, which was built by Mr. Robert, said that there had been no desire on the part of his family to keep the matter secret. Mr. Merriman said the only course that could be assigned for the suicide was that Mr. Robert was insane. Up to a few months ago he was in good health. It is supposed that the fear of approaching ill health preyed upon his mind to such an extent as to unsettle it.

John M. Bowers also said that no other reason could be given for Mr. Robert's act. "His wife tells me," Mr. Bowers said, "that her husband has surely been insane for some days, but suicide was never thought of."

Mr. Rich of Lamb & Rich, the architects who built La Rochelle, said yesterday that Mr. Robert had always seemed somewhat eccentric and impulsive, but at the time of his dealings with him appeared sane.

One Strange Action.

A short time ago Mr. and Mrs. Robert started for Europe and were aboard the vessel, when he suddenly changed his mind and returned to land. Mr. Robert was sixty-three years old. His father founded the Christian College in Constantinople. Mrs. Robert's three children by her former husband, Charles Morgan, are now in Paris. It is estimated that the property left by Mr. Robert is worth about $30,000,000.

Mr. Robert was a member of the Knickerbocker and City Clubs of New York, of the Meadow Brook and South Side Clubs of Long Island, and of the Newport Golf Club. He was for many years a prominent figure in the social and club life of New York, and increased his own large fortune by his marriage to Mrs. Morgan, widow of a wealthy banker, who was formerly Miss Julia Remington. Both Mr. and Mrs. Robert entertained handsomely for several years in their city house and in their Long Island country residence, where they lived most of the year. They leased the Bellevue Avenue residence at Newport of the Duchesse de Dino during the Summer of 1895 and gave a series of banquets there.

The Oakdale Estate.

The estate at Oakdale, L. I., owned by Mr. Robert, is one of the largest and finest in the country. The most lavish hospitality marked Mr. and Mrs. Robert's life at Oakdale for years. Their house contained nearly a hundred bedrooms, and these were all filled with guests at times.

Mr. Robert permitted no trespassing on his grounds, and was especially severe on all sportsmen. Several years ago he caught some of W. K. Vanderbilt's dogs in traps he had set. Mr. Vanderbilt's grounds adjoin Mr. Robert's on the east, and he was vexed at the occurrence. The incident led to strained relations between the two neighbors.

Coroner's Physician Donlin performed an autopsy on the body in the undertaking room at 340 West Forty-second Street yesterday afternoon, and found that death had been caused by the bullet wound in the temple.

COLUMBIA TRUSTEES MEET.

Annual Report Read and Appointments Approved—Mr. Ordronaux Emeritus Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

The Trustees of Columbia University held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the Trustees' room in the library building. Prof. Ordronaux was made Emeritus Professor of Medical Jurisprudence for the term of twenty-five years. Votes of thanks were given to the following: Miss Catherine W. Bruce for a gift of money to be used for post-graduate work in the astronomical observatory, Jones & Lamson for the present of a turret lathe to the department of mechanical engineering, Otis Elevator Company for an elevator for the engineering building worth $25,000, and Babcock & Wilcox Company for two wrought-steel boilers worth $8,000.

The following appointments were approved: Marston T. Bogert, instructor in organic chemistry; Charles A. Harper, assistant in organic chemistry, and George Muller, assistant in assaying W. C. Schermerhorn was re-elected Chairman of the board and J. B. Pine was re-elected Clerk.

The annual reports of the President and the Treasurer on scholarships and free tuitions were also submitted. There are 52 students in the college receiving free tuition, 21 in the Law School, 34 in the School of Applied Science, 31 in the School of Political Science, 67 in the School of Philosophy, and 12 in the School of Pure Science. Besides these, there are sixty students from the Union, Jewish, and General Theological Seminaries receiving free tuition.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

William Allen Butler Elected President—Gifts Received from Andrew Carnegie and Others.

At the first session for 1898 of the Council of the University of the City of New York, held yesterday afternoon, in the Chancellor's office of the insttution, at Washington Square, William Allen Butler was elected President, to succeed the late Charles Butler, who died several weeks ago. Those present were William Allen Butler, John E. Parsons, William A. Wheelock, John Hall, D. D., Lemuel Skidmore, Roderick Terry, William S. Opdyke, Samuel Sloan, David Banks, Robert Scheil, George Alexander, Frederic Baker, Israel C. Pierson, Henry M. MacCracken, John P. Munn, Cyrus C. Miller, and F. S. Schenck. Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken presided, and called the Council to order.

After resolutions of regret at the death of the late President had been passed, the election for the vacant office was held. By a full and unanimous vote it was decided to install William Allen Butler, who for a number of years had been Vice President of the board. William A. Wheelock was named as Vice President. Both were classmates in the institution, and were graduated with A. B. degrees in 1843. Miss Lewis H. Lapham of 22 East Seventy-second Street was elected a member of the Woman's Advisory Committee.

Important additions to all the departments and gifts from various sources, to the value of $5,000, were reported by the Chancellor. Among the gifts was a mineralogical collection from Andrew Carnegie, who is now in the South of France, and whose letter of donation was read before the Council. This collection embraces the rarest specimens of iron ore in the world. An addition of 1,000 volumes to the Germanic Library was received from a donor who desired that his name be suppressed. The Council also received the picture of David Banks, and it has been placed in the museum of the university. To encourage the cause of athletics, valuable prizes were offered for class contests.

Antonio's Stab Wounds Fatal.

Alphonse Antonio, who was stabbed in a fight Sunday morning by Giuseppe Fesidio of 137 King's Bridge Road, died yesterday morning in the Manhattan Hospital. Fesidio and Antonio, with Fesidio's brother, Dominico, were playing cards at the latter's home, 2,494 Amsterdam Avenue, and a fight ensued, in which Antonio and Dominico Fesidio were stabbed. Giuseppe went to see his brother later at the hospital and was there pointed out by Antonio as the man who stabbed him. Giuseppe is in the Tombs.

She Sues Stephen Crane for $550.

Amy Leslie has brought a suit in the Supreme Court to recover $550 from Stephen Crane. On Nov. 1, 1896, according to the plaintiff, she gave him $800 to deposit in the bank. Instead of putting it in her name he placed it to his own credit. Since then he has paid her $250. She sues to recover the remainder. Crane at present lives in London.

ROYAL

—Absolutely Pure—

The greatest of all the baking powders for strength & healthfulness.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TOWNS'S STRONG STATEMENTS.

In Asking for a New Trial, Ratcliffe's Lawyer Said the Grand Jury Called No Witnesses.

In the case of E. J. Ratcliffe, the actor, recently convicted of assaulting his wife, argument was heard yesterday by Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, on a motion for a certificate of reasonable doubt. Mirabeau L. Towns, who argued the motion for Ratcliffe, said he believed Ratcliffe was indicted without the witnesses appearing before the Grand Jury.

"Oh, don't condemn the District Attorney's office that way," said Justice Dickey. "It can't be that the District Attorney would allow a man to be indicted by proxy."

"The sworn statement of Kate Malloy," replied Mr. Towns, "was allowed to go before the Grand Jury."

Justice Dickey looked surprised and replied: "If that is so, it is the first time in my thirty years' experience that I ever heard of such a thing. I never knew that affidavits could be submitted to the Grand Jury in lieu of witnesses. But there must be some mistake, and I guess the District Attorney can explain it."

Mr. Towns also asserted that Kate Malloy's affidavit was allowed on the trial, and that Justice Newburger allowed it as part of the record. He also objected that Officer McCarten, who went to serve the warrant on Ratcliffe, should not have been allowed to testify to a conversation between McCarten and the janitor of the house.

"It can't be possible," said Justice Dickey.

"It's the record, your Honor," said Mr. Towns.

In conclusion, Mr. Towns said the jury had been unduly influenced by his client being called a "British bulldog" and other epithets.

"When can a new trial be had?" asked the Court.

"In March," said Assistant District Attorney Lloyd.

"I will hear what you have to say in reply to Mr. Towns on Wednesday," said Justice Dickey. "This man already has a stay, and there is no immediate demand for a decision."

PANIC IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Steam Boiler Explodes—Three Girls Injured in the Rush.

A panic in Public School No. 41, at the corner of New York Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, resulted in injuries to three children. One of the three steam boilers exploded at 11:35 o'clock in the morning. Thomas McGuire, the janitor, who was in the basement at the time of the explosion, says that the front and rear section blew out simultaneously. The rear section, in its flight, missed his head by a few inches and broke down a door at one side of the basement. The building is two stories in height, and was shaken from top to bottom.

The teachers attempted to organize the fire drill, but for some moments the panic was so great that it was impossible. They all kept their heads, and by their coolness succeeded at last in moving the children out of the classrooms. Three little girls, however, were injured in the crush, and one of them, Lillie Brady, seven years old, of 1,257 Butler Street, was taken to St. John's Hospital suffering from shock and hysteria. The doctors fear she may not recover. The other injured children were Marian Ward, seven years old, of 54 Herkimer Street, and Florence Poliski, seven years old, of 1,452 Fulton Street. Both were suffering from shock and were taken home.

THREE HURT BY GAS EXPLOSION

Paul Kalmus Sought a Leak in His Store with a Lighted Candle.

An explosion of gas in a millinery store at 13 and 13½ Division Street yesterday afternoon injured three persons—father, wife, and child—and shattered two large windows. Paul Kalmus, the proprietor, was thrown from a ladder by the explosion and cut about the face and hands, as well as bruised. His wife was bruised about the body, and the child, a year old, was cut about the face.

About a week ago Kalmus smelled gas, and, as he could not find the leak, he got plumbers to hunt for it. They did some fixing, but the gas still escaped, and yesterday afternoon Kalmus got a ladder and searched for the leak himself. He thought it was in the ceiling, and he got on the ladder in front of the store with a lighted candle in his hand. While he was looking into a crack the explosion occurred. Kalmus was blown off the ladder and hurled ten feet down the room. The windows were blown out, and a sheet of flame was left burning at the ceiling. The child, Ruth, who was standing near the ladder, was knocked down. The mother was seated in a chair a little way off, and she and the chair were blown over.

Kalmus, bleeding from several cuts, rushed down the store to a dresser, seized $900 in bills and then hurried out the back way. Mrs. Kalmus took the chair that she had been sitting in and ran out of the store with it in her arms. She fell on the street and was helped to a near-by house. The child ran out, fell, and was picked up by a woman, who took charge of her.

An alarm of fire was sent in, but there was no fire. The gas was shut off and the flame put out. The damage to the store is about $500.

ISSUED WITHOUT A NAME.

Haynes & Co. Enjoined from Using the Name of "Commercial" in Their Paper.

A newspaper which had appeared weekly for 102 years and one issue as The Shipping and Commercial List and New York Price Current began publication yesterday morning as a daily, without a name.

The publication in question, which is owned by D. O. Haynes & Co., was to have appeared under the name of "The New York Commercial," but The Evening Commercial Advertiser, through its President, J. S. Seymour, had enjoined the Haynes Company from using the name "Commercial." The injunction went into effect on Friday night, and, as there was no time in which to get it set aside, Saturday being a holiday, Mr. Haynes left blank space in every place in his publication where the name would have appeared. He took occasion, however, to print in large black letters in the last column of the first page the words, "New York Commercial," in speaking of the injunction.

The matter will be argued this morning. Meanwhile the nameless paper will continue to appear. This morning's issue will contain a large number of interviews from prominent men on the injunction. Yesterday's ——— said, editorially:

"The Shipping and Commercial List and New York Price Current is the oldest commercial paper in America, and the word 'Commercial' seems to be an ideal one for a strictly commercial paper, and it was adopted for this reason.

"With the explanation of the injunction, we offer our apologies to our readers for the mutilated appearance of this first number, assuring them, however, that while our pages are somewhat disfigured we are still very much in the ring."

John S. Kenyon in His New Office.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—John S. Kenyon of Syracuse, late Clerk of the Senate, to-day assumed charge of his duties as Secretary of the State Railroad Commission.

Stern Bros

will continue to-day their Special Sales of Housekeeping Linens, Cloaks and Silks at Exceptionally Low Prices

West 23d St.

LEGAL NOTES.

MR. DURANT MUST ACCOUNT TO HIS SISTER.—The Appellate Division has reversed the judgment of dismissal, on the trial of the suit brought by Heloise H. Frethey against her brother, William W. Durant, for an accounting. Dr. Thomas C. Durant, who died over twelve years ago, had for many years been prominently connected with railroads, and at that time was largely interested in stocks and bonds of the Adirondack Railroad Company. That company had 500,000 acres of land and a partially constructed railroad. Dr. Durant was also one of the principal holders of a mortgage for $300,000, on 400,000 acres of land in the northern part of the State. William W. Durant, the only son of Dr. Durant, had been associated with his father in the latter's financial transactions. At his own solicitation, after the death of their father, he was made the general agent and attorney of his sister, Heloise, the only other child of Dr. Durant. She was inexperienced and knew little or nothing about her father's property before his death. Durant told his sister before their father died that there was a judgment against his property by the Credit Mobilier, and that he had arranged it so that the creditors would not take the property and that she and he would have it after a while; that the property was very large, including many hundred thousand acres of land, and amounted to over a million of dollars. Mr. Durant was made administrator, but very little property was administered by him as belonging to the estate, though large interests in railroads, &c., were so managed and disposed of that Durant and his wife apparently became possessed of large means, while the sister remained substantially without any property. She brought this action to compel her brother to account and pay over to her the amount to which she should be found to be entitled. The Court held, by Justice Williams, that the complaint was erroneously dismissed, that enough appeared in the case to establish the fact that the confidential relation claimed by Mrs. Frethey was created and existing between her and her brother, and this being so, the Court should have ordered an accounting by him with reference to the property and interest of every kind which he took possession of at the time of his father's death.

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SLANDER BY REFUSING TO CASH A CHECK.—Nathan Eichner recovered judgment against the Bowery Bank of New York, in his suit for the damages he claimed to have suffered because the bank, although he had a balance on deposit, refused to pay his check drawn to the order of a firm of auctioneers, and by reason of the statement made by the bank officers to the payees, that there were no funds in the bank to meet the check. The bank officers, after being told a second time that they must have made a mistake, persisted in their refusal. The Appellate Division has directed a reversal. Justice Williams, who gives the opinion, says the action cannot be maintained as one for damages for non-payment of the check, because it was not alleged and proved that at the time of presentation it had been duly indorsed by the payees. So far as the action can be regarded as one to recover damages for slander of the plaintiff in his occupation of merchant or trader, the Court holds it cannot be maintained against the defendant as a corporation. "The corporation itself could not talk," Justice Williams said. "The statement must have been made by some officer or agent of the corporation, and if there was liability for slander at all, it must have been the personal liability of such officer or agent, and not of the corporation."

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THE LAST PAYMENT UPON THE IRONCLAD MONADNOCK.—Phineas Burgess, about twenty-five years ago, made a contract with the Navy Department to do work upon the ironclad Monadnock, and then borrowed money of the Continental National Bank and the Tradesmen's National Bank, giving to each as security an assignment of proportionate parts of the amount to be paid by the Government. Long delays occurred, so that the contract was not completed until 1883. Burgess died in 1894, and David Myerle, as executor, got judgment in the Court of Claims against the Government for $129,000, as being due on the contract. The Continental National Bank then brought an action in the Supreme Court as one of the claimants to this money, against Myerle as executor and other claimants, to protect this lien, and to secure an adjudication in one suit in reference to conflicting claimants to the money. On appeal from an order by Justice Russell granting an injunction and appointing A. D. Hepburn as receiver of the property, the Appellate Division has directed that instead of the receiver taking charge of the money, $10,000 concededly due to plaintiff, should be deposited with it, and the remainder with the Tradesmen's National Bank, to which about $70,000 is due, besides over $50,000 of interest, each bank to hold the money as the deposit of a fund in court, subject to the court's orders pending the determination of the action.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Teachers' Salary Schedule Must Be Decided by the New Board.

When the Board of Education adjourned last Wednesday it was to meet yesterday to discuss the much disputed and long pending teachers' salary schedule. When the subject was introduced yesterday it was found that under the terms of the new charter no action could be taken. Consequently the schedule adopted July 14 remains in force, and must so remain until the borough board votes for a change and the School Board approves the change.

The School Board does not come into existence until after the different borough boards shall have organized in February and elected members to it, and the charter says no change shall be made in the salaries of teachers in 1898 without the approval of the School Board.

Contracts were awarded for carrying children to schools too far away for them to attend on foot in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

Commissioner Taft of the Committee on High Schools reported an important change contemplated in the curriculum of the Normal College. The plan is to admit graduates of the high schools to a special two years' course in pedagogics, and on their graduation from that course to give them certificates as teachers that will absolve them from further examination. If the plan is adopted, it will take an intending teacher only six years from the date of entering the high school to obtain a teacher's certificate. Under the present system it takes seven or eight years, four at the high school and three or four at the Normal College.

Overman Wheel Company Resumes.

CHICOPEE FALLS, Mass., Jan. 3.—The Overman Wheel Company, which recently failed, started up again this morning with 800 hands.

Englishmen are not credited with being more active than Americans; yet almost every suit an Englishman buys has two pairs of trousers.

Perhaps Americans prefer a variety.

Trousers in stripes, plaids, checks; light or dark; rough or smooth; $4 to $10.

And we'll cut them as small as you wish—at our expense.

We don't make to order, but we make to fit.

Shoes, hats, and furnishings for man and boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SOROSIS IN A NEW ROLE

Begins the New Year by Eliminating the Question Mark in Its Discussions.

MEMBERS LIKE THE CHANGE

In the Entertainment Mrs. Wood Delights Sorosis with Her Time-Honored Monologue of "Baby."

Sorosis has turned over a new leaf. It began its first meeting of the new year without a question mark. To the people who consider that woman herself is not much more than a question mark, with a little humanity turned into it, this will be considered a good sign.

It has been the custom for many years for Sorosis to put to herself at each of her meetings a question of some deep importance, divide her forces into an affirmative and negative side, and carefully debate the pros and cons. The unique part of this programme was that Sorosis never decided definitely the answers to her own questions. Each listener could decide the question in her own mind, but evidently from some feeling of sisterly consideration, Sorosis never allowed any of her members to be aggrieved by a public adverse decision.

But with the new year, and advanced age, she has cast aside the cause of her too amiable weakness and yesterday came out with a "plain" subject for discussion.

"Homemaking as an Important Factor in Solving the Problems of Social Science," was presented by Antoinette B. Taylor for the consideration of Sorosis and her guests, who all met at the Waldorf-Astoria. Jessie Lozier Payne, D. T. S. Denison, Gertrude H. Tenney, Alizon Crowell-Smith, Susan Ketchum Bourne, Helen Grandin Lord and Jennie de la M. Lozier gave different phases of the question.

The really important event of the afternoon was Mrs. Lydia J. Wood's realistic rendition of a monologue which is known to Sorosis under the simple title of "Baby." Mrs. Wood is a Sorosis member, a tried and true entertainer of that august body, and Sorosis has had the "Baby" before it for so many years that only a supernatural infant could have kept its youth for so long a time.

Mrs. Wood was down on the programme for three selections from Eugene Field, which were duly given and took her seat amid a tumultuous applause. Then from all parts of the large room came in varying notes—"Baby." "Baby." "Baby." "Baby." "Baby."

And Mrs. Wood began.

The baby who has just made its entry into the world indulges in a monologue. It has many troubles. It cannot discover, from what it hears, whether it is Emeline's baby, Bob's baby, or grandma's baby. It doesn't like the nurse, it doesn't like to be trotted, and if pin sticks into it. Then finally it makes up its mind to cry, and there never was a very mad, brand-new baby which cried any more naturally than Mrs. Wood does. It would deceive the baby's own mother, and, oh, how it delights Sorosis! And even the visitors couldn't resist the charm.

Soon Sorosis settled down to deep discussion. No one disputed anything that was said, and some important questions may have been settled in Sorosis's new method of discussion.

BIT A RING FROM HER FINGER.

Keiner's Wife Had Him Arrested for Larceny, Then Forgave Him.

George and Sarah Keiner, who are husband and wife, and live at 214 Chrystie Street, while walking in Broome Street, Sunday night, got into an altercation.

Sarah tried to take George by the throat, but ran her fingers into his mouth. George bit one of them on which was a diamond ring, and with his teeth removed the ring, which he kept in his mouth. Sarah called a policeman, and George was arrested on a charge of larceny.

The couple came to terms in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, George giving back the ring and being released from custody.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S WORK.

Desirability of Widening Its Scope to be Discussed at a Dinner.

The work done by the Legal Aid Society among and for the poor and helpless, and the desirability of extending that work to the wider field of the enlarged city, will be discussed by prominent speakers at a dinner to be given under the society's auspices at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, Saturday, Jan. 22.

Among the men who have promised to attend, and from most of whom speeches are expected, are Bishop Henry C. Potter, Chauncey M. Depew, Seth Low, Joseph C. Hendrix, C. C. Beaman, Joseph Larocque, F. W. Hinrichs, Carl Schurz, John W. Goff, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Rabbi Gustav Gottheil, F. W. Holls, and William B. Hornblower.

Louis Windmüller is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and Charles F. Wiebusch, 84 Chambers Street, is Treasurer.

Broken Pipe Floods a Building.

A water pipe burst Sunday evening on the top floor of the five-story building at 561 Broadway, and before the fact was discovered by a policeman damage estimated at $10,000 was done. The water made its way down to the cellar, destroying and damaging goods on every floor. The top floor is occupied by the Kisch Manufacturing Company, dealers in lace novelties, and the Selmar Hess Publishing Company; the floor next below by the Selmar Hess Publishing Company, the third floor by Marks & Sons, dealers in clothing; the second floor by H. Wolf & Co., importers, and the ground floor and cellar by R. Isaacs & Brother, dealers in Chinese and Japanese ware. The heaviest damage was done to the laces and books on the upper floors.

Our Annual Linen Sale

is not an unimportant affair

which we have prepared over night, but something for which our preparations have extended over many months.

It Is So Important that a 24-page Booklet has been published about it.

This booklet, which describes fully the Table cloths and napkins, Hemstitched Table linens, Lace decorated Tea Cloths, Scarfs, etc., Hemstitched Bed linens, Towels, Bed coverings, etc., offered in the sale, we are glad to mail to all who ask for it.

James McCutcheon & Co.

"THE LINEN STORE."

14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

BLAZE IN A HIGH BUILDING.

Firemen Had Trouble with a Fourth Avenue Fire and a Woman Fainted.

The seven-story building at 54 Fourth Avenue was damaged by fire and water yesterday morning to the extent of $20,000, and the fire was considered to be so threatening at one time that three alarms were turned in. The building was occupied principally by Reichert's paper box factory, which took up the first, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh floors. The third floor was occupied by S. N. Wood, a tailor, and the ground floor on the Ninth Street side by L. Schick, dealer in clothing.

Henry Stein, an employe, reached the building at six o'clock to open up for the day's work, and found it filled with smoke. He went up as far as the third floor and was then forced to descend. When he got to the lower stairs there was an explosion on the top floor, which blew out windows in all parts of the building. A scrubwoman who had just come in, fainted in the hallway. Stein dragged her to the sidewalk and sent in an alarm.

When the firemen responded the entire top floor was ablaze. The fire was so high up that much difficulty was experienced in getting water to bear upon it.

THE IOWA TO JOIN THE FLEET.

The Battleship Will Leave the Navy Yard To-day for the Roads.

Orders have been issued to Capt. W. F. Sampson, commanding the battleship Iowa, to have his vessel ready to leave the navy yard to-day. The ship is to join the squadron in command of Admiral Sicard at Hampton Roads.

Since the Iowa returned from her final acceptance trial, several weeks ago, she has been at the navy yard, where extensive alterations and improvements have been made to the engines and other machinery. These have been completed. A board of engineers from the navy yard visited the ship on Saturday, when a dock trial was given the engines. They were worked for more than two hours. The trial was a success.

A quantity of ammunition for the rapid-fire guns has been taken on board the vessel. It is the first of the new fixed ammunition loaded with new smokeless powder to be used on the Iowa.

The battleships Massachusetts and Texas will be ready to leave the yard in a few days, but it will be some time before the cruiser Brooklyn will be ready for sea.

FELL FROM A FIRE ESCAPE.

An Awning Broke Dwicker's Fall and Probably Saved His Life.

Meyer Dwicker fell from a fire escape on the third story of the tenement house at 193 Rivington Street early yesterday morning, landed on an awning, and escaped with only slight bruises.

A fire in an extension at 95 Ridge Street had aroused the families in the tenement house which adjoins it, and they fled in all haste to the street. From the third floor Dwicker and his family hastened out. As Nellie, one of his children, reached the sidewalk, she cried from the cold. She was in her bare feet, and her father said he would get her shoes for her. He went back, but got caught in clouds of smoke, and could not descend by the stairs. So he got out on the fire escape, lost his hold, and fell. He struck an awning which covered part of the sidewalk and a small stand, and this broke his fall. But he smashed some glass globes and their fixings in his descent.

A Mrs. Reiner, who lives on the second floor, was sick. Her husband had some difficulty in getting her out of the building in his arms, as the smoke bothered both of them, but they reached the street in safety and neighbors cared for the woman.

PERSECUTED BY A WOMAN.

Man Advised by a Magistrate to Quit the Quarter in Which She Lives.

Magistrate Meade, sitting in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, advised a man to move out of the neighborhood where he lives to escape a woman's implacable hostility. The man is Sydney S. Pope, a truck driver of 42 Leroy Street, and he was charged by Mrs. Ada C. Denton of 602 Washington Street with disorderly conduct. Pope stores his truck in a stable close to Mrs. Denton's house. Last Spring, while backing his team into this stable, Pope accidentally ran over and killed a little nephew of Mrs. Denton.

In court Mrs. Denton said that Pope has been drawing his truck in front of her house and leaving it there. She ordered him to remove it, and last Friday he became insolent. She admitted that, exasperated by his impertinence, she called him a murderer. Pope, in his own behalf, testified that since that unfortunate accident to her nephew the woman had it "in for him," and has been calling him "Murderer." He stated that last Friday two men were set on him by Mrs. Denton. He became afraid, and went to the Charles Street Station to get protection.

Magistrate Meade told Pope that undoubtedly the woman would look on him all her life with aversion for killing the little fellow, and advised him to move out of the neighborhood. He also warned Mrs. Denton to cease persecuting Pope. The latter was then discharged.

Justices' Reappointments Filed.

The reappointment by Gov. Black of Justice J. O. Dykman to perform any duty in the Supreme Court which he might lawfully have performed if his term of office had not been abridged by the limitation of age prescribed by law, which term would have expired Dec. 31, 1903, was filed to-day in the County Clerk's office of Westchester County. This appointment is for the year ending Dec. 31, 1898. The reappointment of Justice Joseph F. Barnard of Poughkeepsie, for the same period, was also filed.

Annual Sale OF Ladies' Underwear.

Corset Covers and Drawers of Muslin or Cambric, 25 cents each.

Gowns, Drawers and Corset Covers of Muslin or Cambric, 35 cents each.

Gowns, Drawers, Chemises and Corset Covers of Muslin or Cambric, in various designs, trimmed with Lace or Embroidery, 50 cents each.

Gowns, Skirts, Underskirts, Drawers, Corset Covers and Chemises, of Muslin, Lawn, Cambric and Nainsook, trimmed with Valenciennes, Torchon and Point de Paris Lace or Embroidery,—new models,—fine workmanship, 75 cents to $1.95.

Shirt Waist of Batiste, Lawn, Dimity, Organdie and Percale, 50 cents each.

Silk Skirts,—Plain Taffeta or Roman Stripe, with wide Corded Ruffle, $5.00 each.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CRITERION INDEPENDENT THEATRE

will present plays by GIUSEPPE GIACOSA, AUGUSTUS THOMAS, HENRI DUMAY, —AT— HOYT'S THEATRE, 24TH ST.

THIS AFTERNOON, JANUARY 4th.

Seats now on sale at HOYT'S THEATRE. REGULAR PRICES.

DALY'S Every Ev'g 8:15, Except Wed. MISS ADA REHAN as Rosalind in Shakespeare's AS YOU LIKE IT. Matinées: Wednesday and Saturday. To-morrow Evening, (last time,) NUMBER NINE. Next Week: Shakespeare's MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. MISS REHAN as MRS. FORD.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. 58th and 3d Av. 25 MINUTES OF CARMEN, TAGLIAPIETRA, ESTELLE CLAYTON, PRESS ELDRIDGE, HOWE, WALL & WALTERS, Adolphi Trio, Hugh Stanton, Fordyce, Chas. Wayne, The Neuvilles, McMahon & King. Afts., 15c., 25c.

PROCTOR'S. High-class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P.M. Fred Hallen and Molly Fuller. NANCE O'NEIL and McKEE RANKIN in "Leah"; LIVING PICTURES; GEO. FULLER GOLDEN, Comedian; Lewis and Ernest, Burnt Corkers; Smith and Cook; 40 other stars. 25c. 50c.

BIJOU Broadway & 30th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. MAY IRWIN A REVELATION IN COMEDY. AND HER CO. IN THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL.

AMERICAN. 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147 38th. "An immensely brilliant success." CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 80 Artists. IL TROVATORE (In English.) Sat. Mat., 2, 25c., 50. Wed. Mat., 25c. Eve. 8:15 Entire Lower floor, 75c.; 1st Balcony, 50c.; 2d, 25c. (Opera chairs and elevators.) Jan. 10—Castle Sq. Op. Co. in FENCING MASTER

BROADWAY THEATRE. "Real Comic Opera."—Herald. Evs. 8:15. MAT. SAT. 2. BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA COMPANY In De Koven & Smith's THE HIGHWAYMAN.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Begins 8:15 Matinées Thursday & Saturday. The Princess AND The Butterfly,

EMPIRE THEATRE. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats., 2:15. The Conquerors By PAUL M. POTTER. No Matinée Jan. 5. First Matinée Sat., Jan. 8.

WALLACK'S Evgs., 8:15. Tel. 2096-38th. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. THE SALT OF THE EARTH. BY JOSEPH ARTHUR. ANNIE RUSSELL and special cast.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Sunday Mats. Wed. & Sat. Concerts. POUSSE CAFE. BESSIE CLAYTON In her famous dances. In olio, Lew Dockstader, Chas. T. Aldridge; others.

MANHATTAN Edward E. Rice's Production. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE BALLET GIRL. 50th perf. of The Ballet Girl Jan. 31. Souvenirs.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, B'way and 28th St. LAST WEEK. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Mr. CHARLES COGHLAN in THE ROYAL BOX. Next Week—James A. Herne in Shore Acres.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Last 5 nights. Last Sat. Mat. THE NANCY HANKS Marie Jansen, Frank Tannehill, Jr. and their Company. Jan. 10—Charles Coghlan in "The Royal Box."

HELLO! HELLO! I'm so BUSY!! CASINO! Tell Louis Mann and Clara Lipman The Telephone Girl! All My 'Phones Are Ringing for Them!

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. HOME OF BURLESQUE. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 & 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Still Crowding the Great Academy "THE WHITE HEATHER." MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE., 8:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MAT. SATURDAY. 4TH WEEK. CHARMION, The Sensation And 15 Other Star Acts.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Mr. Aug. Daly's Company, "THE CIRCUS GIRL."

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."

Annual Sale of Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Commencing Tuesday, January 4th

Night Gowns, Drawers, Chemise and Skirts, 35c., 50, 75, 98c., $1.25, $1.95.

Corset Covers and Drawers, 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25

Nainsook Gowns, Lawn or Cambric Skirts, $1.50 to $6.75, Value $3.50 to $12.00.

Nainsook Drawers & Chemise, 98c. to $3.75, Value $1.50 to $3.50.

Outing Flannel Skirts, (with scalloped edge), 25 cts.

Dressing Sacques, (in striped or figured lawn), 50 cts.

Eider-down Robes, (bound with satin ribbon—tied with silk girdle), $4.25.

China Silk Negligée, (colors: pink, blue, white, lavender and black), $9.75, Value $16.50

Silk Skirts, (in black, changeable or striped taffeta, full size), $5.00.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1897—FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON—1898. ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR. Third Public Rehearsal, Friday, Jan. 7, at 2 P. M. Third Concert, Saturday, Jan. 8, at 8:15 P. M. SOLOIST: M. HENRI MARTEAU, VIOLIN. First Appearance in New York since 1894. PROGRAMME: Introduction, 3d Act, "Medea,".....Cherubini Symphonic Poem, "Sehnsucht,".....(new,).....Siegfried Wagner Concerto for Violin, A minor, op. 53.....Dvorak M. HENRI MARTEAU. Symphony No. 2, D major.....Brahms Box Office Open Daily from 9 to 5. Seats, 75 cts. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $15; General Admission, $1. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Jan. 8 to 14, Evenings. Only Matinée Saturday, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M. Box Office now open. CINDERELLA. FAIRY OPERA. 3,000 young people and world's Greatest Artists. In aid of Seton Hospital for Consumptives, St. Ann's Maternity Hospital, and St. John's Day Nursery. Mrs. A. BENTON BARNES, Director. JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. The Subscription Sale for the Season of GRAND OPERA In French, German, and Italian, under the direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS, NOW open at the Metropolitan Opera House. A reduction of fifteen per cent. will be made to subscribers for the season. Seats may also now be secured for the five Mon. ev'gs, five Wed. ev'gs, five Fri. ev'gs, or five Sat. matinées.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF AMERICA, 126 AND 128 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK. ANTONIN DVORAK, Director. Semi-Annual Entrance Examinations, PIANO AND ORGAN.—January 4th, (Tuesday,) 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M. VIOLIN, VIOLA, 'CELLO, CONTRABASS, HARP, WIND INSTRUMENTS AND ORCHESTRA.—January 5th, (Wednesday,) 2 to 4 P. M. CHILDREN'S DAY.—January 5th, (Wednesday.) PIANO AND VIOLIN, 2 to 4 P. M.

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